ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 2, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 13

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Study It Out.

There's nothing hard to understand about this Dry Goods Store—it's single purpose, *making it pay you to buy here* is clear as crystal—it started that way—has stuck to it through 29 years of growing business—and is going to keep at it more diligently than ever—with goods and prices.

We start this June, first month of summer, with the largest stock of choice warm weather goods yet shown—late new styles priced to show you pocketbook advantage and bring the biggest business in the store's history.

Summer Silks and Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Suits, Shirt Waists, Jackets, Curtains and Decorations, and kindred lines. Detailed investigation, either by sample, by catalogue, or by coming in person will show we mean business.

Finest collection of

ORGANDIES

you'll find—8c to 30c—pretty printings, 10, 12½, 15, 20c—styles and colorings at 25 and 30c like real art work.

Other wash goods 4c to $1.25

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

ST. GALL SWISSES.

In the town of St. Gall, Switzerland, nine-tenths of the Swisses handled by the world's trade are manufactured.

We received a short time ago a large shipment of these Swisses, but reserved them for the opening of our new store

They are of the snowiest texture with beautiful designs of scrolls and ribbons and those pretty little dots that are so popular

For the party dress, either of itself or over shades of taffeta, it is very rich. For the graduating it is simplicity and neatness combined.

The price we have put on these goods are a third and more less than the prices asked by other houses.

15 cents a yard for Dotted Swisses—regular value 20c and 25c a yard.

25 cents a yard for Dotted and Figured Swisses—regular price 35c and 40c a yard.

50 cents a yard for Figured and Dotted Swisses—regular value 75c a yard.

20 cents a yard for White Corded and Figured Piques—50 pieces just received—value 25c and 30c a yard.

A line from you will bring samples.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

BIG BATTLE.

United States Ships Reported to Have Attacked Santiago.

DOUBTED IN WASHINGTON.

One Dispatch Says Sampson Did the Bombarding of the Forts.

ANOTHER SAID IT WAS SCHLEY.

The Commodore Reported to Have Attacked the Forts—Dispatch Indicated That He Had Forced the Entrance to the Harbor and Did Battle With the Spanish Fleet—People at Cape Haitien Claim to Have Heard Cannonading. Dispatches From Schley Received at Washington Said to Have Not Indicated Any Intention to Force His Way Into the Harbor—Opinion Expressed That It Would Be Almost Impossible to Do It.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 1.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an American squadron, composed of 14 warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedoboats, began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor.

The forts of Morro castle, La Zecapa and Punta Gorda, suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent and cannot have failed to be destructive. It lasted until 3:45 p. m.

The town, which is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaped damage.

At 3:45 p. m. the cannonading diminished. About 3 o'clock cannon discharges were heard at a distance (presumably at sea), continuing for some time, when the firing ceased completely.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 1.—Advices received from Havana say that the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba cannonaded the batteries of Morro castle, La Zecapa and Punta Gorda. At the same time, it is added, the American ships engaged with the Spanish warships. The firing was extremely heavy. At 3:45 p. m. the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications, but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets were engaged.

Private messages intimate that there has been a severe fight between the America fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet.

The fight lasted the greater part of yesterday afternoon.

The advantage appears to have been with the Americans.

Persons who climbed Lookout mountain, at the entrance of Cape Haitien harbor, declare that they heard cannonading, low, but distinct, to the west and to the north beyond Tortuga island.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who was at the signal station about the same time, also heard sounds resembling a cannonade. The wind was in the right direction to carry the detonations to him.

Morro castle is at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, La Zecapa, also shown on the maps as Laz Zecapa castle, is a short distance inside the harbor entrance and Punta Gorda is situated on a point well inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, showing that the American fleet has entered the harbor, according to the Havana advices.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Naval officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced the entrance to Santiago bay and engage the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

While no official advices have been received from Commodore Schley since the battle is reported to have occurred, the naval officials declare with positiveness that it is not only improbable, but in the circumstances, almost impossible that an attempt should have been made by the American commander to force an entrance to the bay.

Official advices received from Commodore Schley were contained in a cablegram, which came late yesterday afternoon, and in that the commodore gave no indication of an intention to try to enter the harbor of Santiago. While the contents of the dispatch were not made public, the bulletin issued upon it by the navy department indicated that Commodore Schley was still endeavoring to determine just what Spanish vessels are in the harbor. The bulletin follows:

"Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted another vessel of the Vizcaya class in Santiago harbor."

The naval officers declare that Schley would not endeavor to force his way into the harbor, in view of the great difficulties of navigation which would have to be surmounted in the effort.

The entrance to the channel is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length and at one point about 100 yards wide. While the channel has plenty of water to float the ships it is tortuous and at places dangerous. At one point it twists sharply to the left as a vessel enters and naval officers say that it might become necessary at some stages of the tide, for a ship to come almost, if not quite, to a full stop as she made the turn.

Shore batteries line both sides of the channel and a vessel running it would afford a target that not even a Spanish gunner could fail to hit.

Sailed With Spanish Supplies.

FALMOUTH, England, June 1.—The British steamer Remembrance has sailed for Colon with Spanish government packages and a cargo of coal, understood to be destined for the Spanish fleet.

New Minister to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The president sent this nomination to the senate: Oscar S. Straus of New York, to be minister to Turkey.

A BIG EXPEDITION.

Lot of Supplies For Cuban Rebels and Force of Men Landed In Cuba.

KEY WEST, June 1.—Nearly 400 men, with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Guantanamo, on the Plant line steamer Florida, on the night of May 21, and was safely landed in Cuba.

The expedition was under the command of Colonel Jose Lacret, formerly insurgent commander in Matauzas province. In the landing of the expedition the United States army was represented by Captain J. A. Dorst. General Julio Sanguilly, on the way to report to General Maximo Gomez, was also on the boat.

The expedition was convoyed by the cruiser Marblehead, the torpedoboat destroyer Eagle and other warships.

The expedition was landed on the coast of Cuba on Thursday morning, May 26.

When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for the landing, she sent scouts out to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Generals Feria and Rojas, with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently, far from there being any hostile demonstration on the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans who were in waiting for the party had a brass band and welcomed the newcomers with national airs.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was promptly begun and carried on by the 432 men composing the expedition. There was nothing in the nature of interruption.

While the cargo was being unloaded the Osceola, an auxiliary gunboat, with her guns ready for action, scouted about the vicinity, looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place.

The moment the work was concluded the Florida and the Osceola slipped away, leaving the insurgents to convoy their reinforcements into the interior, which, it is confidently expected, was done without casualty.

The returning members of the Florida brought with them several hundred private letters, which it is understood give a complete insight into the present conditions prevailing in the blockaded island.

The local Cuban colony is elated over the success of the expedition.

GARCIA IN GOOD SHAPE.

Couriers Say He Has 10,000 Men, Who Are In Excellent Spirits.

KEY WEST, June 1.—Couriers from Cuba brought highly encouraging reports from General Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has 10,000 men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Manati. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holquin and Manzanillo, and General Garcia still holds his headquarters at Bayamo.

The Cuban military leaders have been discussing the summer campaign. They believe 5,000 or 6,000 men can well be spared from Santiago province, where the Spaniards are entirely on the defensve, and sent to the western part of the island.

The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan and the gunboat Ligera are in the harbor of Nipe, near Banes.

Tomas Collazo, Juan Miguel Portuondo and Captain Cardenas left Banes in a small boat recently from Nassau, bearing dispatches from General Garcia to the United States authorities.

General Mario Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holquin, province of Santiago de Cuba, General Lugue of the Spanish army having thrown 10,000 men into the city and strongly fortified neighboring hills.

General Menocal has been ordered to proceed to Havana province.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Wiley, Robbins, Garrettson and Others Will Get Their Jobs.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed nominations, some as follows:

Brigadier generals—Fred D. Grant, New York; Henry M. Duffield, Michigan; Lucius F. Hubbard, Minnesota; George A. Garrettson, Ohio; W. W. Gordon, Georgia; J. A. Wiley, Pennsylvania; W. A. Bancroft, Massachusetts; W. J. McKee, Indiana; F. V. Greene, New York; Charles Fitzsimmons, Illinois; J. K. Hudson, Kansas; James R. Lincoln, Iowa.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain—John F. Whitworth of Pennsylvania.

To be assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain—Lewis V. Williams of Ohio, Edward E. Robbins of Pennsylvania.

To be additional paymasters—Benjamin F. Hayes of Indiana, James B. Houston of Connecticut.

To be captain—George B. Gyger of Ohio.

To be first lieutenant—Howard D. Coe of Ohio.

To be second lieutenant—Joseph D. Wood of Ohio.

Civil—P. Merrill Griffith of Ohio, consul at Matamoras, Mexico; Charles E. Macrum of Ohio, consul at Pretoria, South African republic.

Rev. Thomas Carroll's Funeral.

OIL CITY, June 1.—The funeral of Rev. Thomas Carroll, pastor of St. Joseph's church, took place yesterday. The body of the dead priest had lain in state since last Thursday, and had been viewed by thousands of persons. Right Rev. Bishop Fitzmaurice of Erie, assisted by the clergy of the Erie diocese, conducted the funeral services. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Fedigan of Atlantic City. The interment was in accordance with the dead priest's request, under the southern spire of the church, which he had erected.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The house session was not especially important.

A Fight at Santiago.

Schley's Fleet Bombards the Forts and Batteries.

SPANIARDS CLAIM A VICTORY.

The Navy Department Has Received No Official News—Two Torpedo Boats Try to Surprise the Blockading Fleet, but are Driven Back—Batteries at Santiago are Destroyed and Channel Partially Cleared.

Spaniards Claim a Victory.

HAVANA, June 1.—2 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—The American ships engaged in the bombardment of the forts at Santiago were the battleships Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas, the cruisers Brooklyn, New Orleans, Marblehead and Minneapolis, and a number of smaller vessels. On entering the channel five of the vesrels opened fire on the fortifications and the Spanish fleet. The fire was answered by the guns of the forts, Morro, Punta, Socopa, a number of batteries and the Spanish cruisers. The Americans fired seventy shots the first round, none of the projectiles doing any damage. After continuing the bombardment for an hour and a half the fleet retired, with several of the cruisers damaged. Shells also exploded on the decks of the Iowa and another big battleship. The Morro batteries were destroyed by the Americans. The people of Santiago are rejoicing over the withdrawal of the fleet. The Spaniards admit that their losses were considerable, but claim that the American loss was fully as great, and that a number of their warships were disabled. The bombardment ended at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Spain's Torpedo Boats Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Word has been received here of an attempt by the Spaniards in Santiago harbor to destroy the battleship Texas with rorpedo boats. About midnight two torpedo boats slipped quietly out of the harbor in the shadow of Morro Castle and the mountains, but were discovered by the lookout on the Texas. The searchlight on the battleship was turned on them, and in an instant the guns were manned and the torpedo boats were greeted with a storm of shells from the six-pounders. The cruiser Brooklyn, which was lying near by, also came into action, but the Spaniards, seeing that they were foiled in their attempt to surprise the fleet, turned and ran back to the protection of the forts. Commodore Schley has made a thorough examination of the defenses at the entrance of the harbor, which are found to be much stronger than at first supposed. He is now sure that the whole Spanish squadron is in the harbor, having seen all the ships but one, and that is supposed to be behind the hills. The following vessels are now with Commodore Schley: Iowa, Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, New Orleans, Marblehead and Vixen.

No Official Information.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—10:30 a. m.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department, up to 10 o'clock this morning, had received no information confirming the reported bombardment of the forts at Santiago. Naval officials are inclined to believe that the engagement was not of an important character.

A Spanish Block House Wrecked.

KEY WEST, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—The United States gunboat Uncas arrived from the Cuban coast this morning. On Monday night she completely demolished a Spanish block house and signal station at Matanzas, after a short engagement.

Have Cut the Cable at Last.

KEY WEST, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—News has been received here that the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has at last succeeded in cutting the cable at Santiago.

People are Starving in Spain.

LONDON, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—Madrid dispatches say that reports of bread riots are coming in daily from the interior, and that in many places the people are on the verge of starvation. The price of many articles of food has nearly doubled, and thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment since the beginning of the war.

The News as Sent From Madrid.

MADRID, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—The minister of marine received a dispatch today saying that the American squadron had suffered a severe check before Santiago, the Americans being forced to retire with several ships in a badly damaged condition.

Conflicting Reports in London.

LONDON, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—All sorts of conflicting reports are in circulation here regarding the engagement at Santiago. One report is that the Spanish fleet and several of the shore batteries had been destroyed. It is conceded that Commodore Schley exploded many mines in the channel and cleared the way for another attack. It is also reported that a number of Spanish ships were sunk.

HELP STARVING.

Why the President Wishes to Take Santiago.

CAN AID RECONCENTRADOS.

An Estimate of $5,000,000 Prepared to Buy Food.

TROOPS PROBABLY ON THE WAY.

The City Has Little to Attract a Military Attack, but Is a Good Point For the Distribution of Supplies — Food Wanted to Feed 150,000 Six Months. The Real Field of Action Removed From Washington—Now Centered With the Troops Now Advancing Under Orders and With the Ships In Cuban Waters—The Commanders of the Soldiers and Fleets Left Much to Their Own Devices In the Matter of Conducting the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It is believed that troops are on the way now to help Schley at Santiago.

This is unquestionably in pursuance of the president's policy to send a helping hand to the starving reconcentrados. Because of its distance and isolation from Havana Santiago City has little to attract a military attack. But, lying in the very midst of the insurgent section, the town, would afford a splendid base for the distribution of supplies to the families of the insurgents and to the reconcentrados, who still drag out a miserable existence in the interior. Already the president has begun to prepare to help these people and the commissary general of the army has prepared an estimate of $5,000,000 for the purchase of sufficient supplies to feed 150,000 reconcentrados for six months.

For the time being it is felt that the real field of action is removed from Washington and is centered with the troops, now advancing under orders from here, and with our ships.

To a certain extent the military and naval operations will be directed from Washington, and yet with General Miles in the south and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in Cuban waters, they will have most to do with the time and circumstance of attack. The commanders, military and naval, have been given wide latitude.

ORDERED TO MOVE.

Several Regiments Designated to Leave Chickamauga Today and Others to Go Tomorrow.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 1.—The following regiments have been designated to move today:

First District of Columbia, One Hundred and Fifty-seven Indiana, Second New York and the First Ohio infantry.

The Fifth Maryland, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Pennsylvania and the First Illinois are expected to leave tommorrow morning.

Inspector General Breckinridge reviewed the Third division of the First corps.

It was a sight that warmed up the martial spirit of the old warriors who witnessed it, and one of the officers, in the enthusiasm of the moment, said:

"No nation on earth could make such a showing in 30 days' time."

The Second Nebraska, the Pennsylvania and the Ohio regiments received their pay from their respective states for the time they were in camp prior to being mustered into the government service.

The amount paid the Pennsylvania troops is about $90,000, the payroll of the Ohio troops amounting to about $150,000, while the Nebraskans only received $5,960.

NAVAL MEN NOT ALARMED.

Spain's Reported Fleet to Aid Cervera Not Likely Formidable.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The frequent reports from Spain through other countries to the effect that a formidable fleet is being prepared at Cadiz to sail for the West Indies in aid of Cervera causes little apprehension here. Naval officers, through private means of communication, have pretty well satisfied themselves that the Cadiz fleet is a paper fleet. In other words its offensive power is altogeter illusory. More than half of the vessels whose names appear so frequently in the press dispatches as formidable war craft, are of antiquated type and in a sad state of disorder.

There are some vessels, although a very few, at Cadiz, of modern type, but they are not numerous nor powerful enough to give our navy any serious concern.

Of course, it is not to be understood from this that our naval officers are neglecting to take precautions against surprise at Santiago. They have thrown scouts well out to the eastward of Cuba, so that they may receive quick notice if any of the Cadiz fleet was foolish enough to have started a day or two ago for the West Indies, as is now reported from Europe.

Criticised the President.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Lodge roundly criticised the president for the delay in sending help to Admiral Dewey at Manila. Debate became so hot at the very start that the galleries were cleared in a hurry and the doors locked tight on an executive session. It was charged that Dewey was in great danger in consequence.

Four Men Drowned.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., June 1.—A sail boat with ten men capsized near Seul Choix point. Four men were drowned.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

YANKEE DEWEY.

Yankee Dewey went to sea,
Sailing on a cruiser;
He took along for company
Of men and guns, a few, sir.

Yankee Dewey, Ha! Ha! Ha!
Dewey, you're a dandy;
With men and guns, and cruisers, too,
You're certainly quite handy.

He sailed away to the Philippines,
With orders for to snatch them,
And thrash the Spaniards right and left
Wherever he could catch them.

And Yankee Dewey did it, too,
He did it so completely, sir,
That not a blooming ship is left
Of all that Spanish fleet, sir.

Oh, Yankee Dewey, you're a peach,
A noble, gallant tar, sir;
You're "out of sight," you're out of reach,
We hail you from afar, sir.

We greet you with three rousing cheers
For you and your brave crews, sir,
For the deeds you've done and the victory won,
For Yankee Doodle Doo, sir.

Yankee Dewey, keep it up,
You certainly are handy
With men and guns and cruisers, too,
Oh, Dewey, you're a dandy.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

ALL A MISTAKE.

As Dr. Ashton came skipping jauntily down the steps of Mrs Allson's residence up town, one would have supposed him to have suddenly fallen heir to a rich legacy, he looked so proud and joyous; and good cause he had to exult. Sweet Edith Allison had within the hour given a smiling approval to his long and earnest wooing, and consented that the happy day should not be a distant one; and Edith Allison was a prize whom any man might be proud of winning. Wealthy and winsome, beautiful and gentle, no wonder that Dr. Ashton should feel that the world in general had assumed a gayer mood to celebrate his great good fortune.

But as he went smiling down the street, a little remembrance went flitting through his mind that sent a thrill of disappointment and pain to his heart. His precious Edith, his newfound treasure, intended going that night to the opera in company with some friends, and owing to an engagement previously made with some of his medical friends, an engagement which his duty prompted him to keep, he could not accompany her.

The thought that another would have the sweet privilege of lingering near his heart's idol all the evening, while he was banished, caused a sensation of peculiar bitterness, and he cast about in his mind as to what he should do. Finally a bright idea struck him.

He would send her the loveliest boquet that could be procured, and the sweet flowers should repeat to her over and over again the story that he had been whispering into her ear that morning, and with their bright faces pleading for him, she could not for a moment lose sight of his great and passionate love.

His round of visits over, he had just time to step into a car and be trotted off to where a bouquet of rare and costly flowers was procured. While the bouquet was being made, he managed to write on a slip of paper a few words:

"My Darling:—I cannot be with you this evening, but let these lovely flowers speak for me. Yours forever, H. A."

Carefully twisting this little missive into the centre of the boquet, where it should attract her eye, he was soon on his way back to the city.

As he rode along, he remembered with some compunctions that a new patient of his, and a warm personal friend, had requested him to call that day, as she thought she needed medical advice. This lady also rejoiced in the possession of a beautiful daughter, who might have captivated the doctor's fancy had he never met with the gentle Edith.

His watch told him that he could spare half an hour for this visit, and at the end of that time he would carry his flowers toEdith, and be favored with a few minutes of her company before starting.

Acting on this suggestion, he rang the bell, and was ushered into the large, well-lighted parlor, where a bright coal fire was burning, rendering the air as soft and balmy as that of summer. It would never do to take his flowers into that warm room, so he carefully deposited them in the hall, and sat down to await the coming of his patient. Presently the rustling of silken garments told him of her approach, and before he had time to rise and greet her she sprang forward and caught his hands in both of hers.

"Oh, you dear, kind, thoughtful fellow! How good of you to think of this being my birthday! What a lovely bouquet!"

Dr. Ashton's face expressed the vexation that his tongue could not speak, and, indeed, the voluble lady gave him no opportunity to open his lips

"How pleased my dear husband will be with this delicate [illegible] to his wife," she continued [illegible] holding his hands in both her ov[illegible]

The doctor found [illegible]

"If you mean this [illegible] madam, I must say [illegible] sended for a your[illegible] ashamed to acknowl[illegible] aware that this was [illegible]

"Oh, well, it don't [illegible] doctor," she replied [illegible]g sweetly upon him. "I knew who should have them, and sent them right up to her."

"Good heavens! madam, what can you mean? What have you done with my flowers?" cried the young man, a dim perception of an impending terrible calamity beginning to dawn on his mind.

The lady put out both hands, and lovingly stroked his hot cheeks.

"How excited you are," she said; "but it is all right. Dear Hattie blushed like a rose when I gave it to her, and if you could have seen her sweet confusion, you would no longer be in doubt as to her real feelings for yourself."

The doctor was wild.

"My dear madam, it is all a mistake; I respect and admire Miss Hattie very much, but the bouquet was intended for another, and, as it is now late, I will thank you to get it for me, and I will call again and explain matters."

"What a pity!" said the lady, settling herself in a large easy-chair; "what a pity that you did not speak sooner. Dear Hattie has gone to spend the evening somewhere with a friend, and as a matter of course she took the bouquet with her. She has only just gone, but it is too distant to be recalled. Poor child! How was she to know that it was not intended for her? Men are so indifferent as to whether they mislead a poor girl or not;" and she drew out her handkerchief and wiped her eyes.

The doctor waited to hear no more but strode out of the house, and in a few minutes was ringing impatiently at Mrs. Allison's door. After some delay it was opened, and he learned that the ladies had already gone.

Scarcely had Edith and her mother seated themselves in their box at the opera house, when Hattie, holding in her hand a beautiful bouquet, came rustling in with a party of friends, and entered the adjoining box.

Leaning over to Edith, Hattie whispered, "See my beautiful bouquet, dear Edith, and guess the donor, who also sent with it the sweetest little note imaginable."

"The flowers are lovely," said guileless Edith, gazing with admiration on the costly bouquet, and secretly wondering why her lover could not think to send her one. "Lovely, indeed, but how can I single out one from your many admirers as having sent it?"

"Well, I see I must tell you, though I always thought he fancied you more than me. It was Dr. Ashton who sent the flowers, or rather brought them himself to-night, and the note was cunningly twisted into the centre of the bouquet, barely visible."

A sickening sensation crept all over poor Edith, and an awful gray shadow settled down on the fair sweet face as Hattie went on.

"Dr. Ashton is considered one of the best 'catches' in the city, and you may regard the match as settled, and, dear while we are talking about it, I may as well ask you to be one of my bridesmaids. But wouldn't you like to read his sweet little note?" she continued watching the almost weeping girl out of the corners of her great black eyes, at the same time handing her the doctor's passionate little note that had been written to Edith.

The poor girl read it with mild, dilating eyes, and inquired in a strangely husky voice how long they had been engaged.

"Oh, for some time; I scarcely know exactly how long," Hattie carelessly replied, lifting the bouquet to her lips; "but hush! the curtain is going up"—and she leaned back in her chair and devoted herself to watching the stage for the next half hour.

A more artful person than Edith would have noticed a look of wicked triumph gleaming in her handsome eyes and curling her well-shaped lips

Unable longer to bear her great burden calmly, Edith pleaded indisposition at the end of the first act, and with her mother, quietly withdrew leaving their friends behind to enjoy the evening.

As may be supposed, Mrs. Allison was highly indignant at what she deemed the treachery of her daughter's accepted lover, but concluded that it would be better to pass it off as if no engagement had existed between her daughter and the young physician. She could not bear to know how deeply his perfidy had wounded the gentle Edith

But how fared it with the doctor

Totally unconscious that the two young girls had met the day before, at an early hour in the morning he called to see his affianced, with the expectation of amusing her with the history of the fate of his love-offering. To his great dismay, the servant denied him admittance, saying that Miss Edith was ill, and could not be disturbed.

"I will just step into the parlor, then and write her a few lines, for of course I will not intrude on her if she is not well," he said, not fully comprehending the position of affairs.

"The madam said that I was not to let you into the house, or take anything from you to Miss Edith," the servant answered, making a motion to shut the door.

The truth flashed on the doctor's mind at once, and, dashing the door wide open, to the servant's great consternation, he went up the stairs two steps at a time. Hearing voices in a room close at hand, he tapped lightly on the door, which was opened by Mrs Allison herself. Had he been a ghost the good lady would not have been more surprised. Drawing herself up haughtily, she demanded:

"To what am I indebted for this intrusion, sir?"

"If you please, I wish to see my Edith to explain to her satisfaction about the bouquet last night."

"No explanations are needed, sir from you. Hattie told us all about it last night, at the opera."

"May a very 'ugly something' fly away with Hattie and her scheming mother! I want to see Edith, and I will."

"Go down stairs, dear Herbert, and wait I will be with you in a few minutes" called forgiving Edith, from her sick bed.

"Bless you, my darling; but will it be safe to get up and go down stairs, sick as you are?"

"Oh! I am well now, since I am not to be bridesmaid to Hattie"

"Dear, trusting Edith!" the doctor murmured, as he went down stairs to await her coming.

Hattie declared that she only meant "to tease the fond, foolish little thing at the opera last night."

There was a brilliant wedding ceremony not long afterward. Hattie was one of the bridesmaids, and Edith was the bright and happy bride.

"What do you mean when you allude to our friend as a hypercritical person?" "A hypercritical person," answered Senator Sorghum, "is one who subjects things to unreasonable tests. He is the sort of man who will take a speech that has made ahit, and sit calmly down and try to parse it."—Washington Star.

Mr. Lynch and his friend were discussing family names and their history. "How did your name originate?" asked the friend. "Oh, probably one of my ancestors was of the grasping kind that you hear about so often. Somebody gave him an 'ynch,' and he took an 'L.'"

A RED CROSS RECRUIT

ONE OF THE "400'S" DEBUTANTES TO SLAVE AND NURSE.

Miss Adele Gardiner, Heiress to the Gardiner Millions, Becomes a Red Cross Recruit—Hers Will be Menial Tasks—She Will Not Go as a Trained Nurse.

Miss Adele Griswold Gardiner, heiress of a vast fortune, including unique and famous Gardiner's Island, and one of the bluest blooded of the young women of New York's "400," is going to Cuba as a Red Cross nurse.

Not since Miss Kate Drexel, daughter of the head of the great Philadelphia banking house of Drexel & Co., laid her life and her fortune of $7,000,000 has there been such an instance of self-immolation among the old families of America.

Miss Drexel had passed the heyday of youth and was not a little world-weary when she drew the cloister veil about her and closed her eyes upon pomp and vanity.

Miss Gardiner is about twenty-three years old. She is instinct with the joy of life and full of the hope and promise of youth She is beautiful, strangely magnetic and is perhaps the most popular girl of the "400." She has a host of friends, a regiment of male admirers.

There is a world of selfish happiness before her and social pleasures without end, yet she intends to turn her back upon it all and do duty as an attendant to a nurse in a Cuban hospital.

At last a truly good, a truly unselfish, soul has arisen among the worldly "400."

Miss Gardiner's self-sacrifice is not dependent upon a declaration of war. She is haunted in thought by day, in dreams by night, by the suffering of the reconcentrados, and she will go to them and minister to their sufferings in any event. She will be one of the corps that leaves for Cuba under the direction of Dr and Mrs. Lesser this week.

Hers will be menial tasks. She will not go vested with the authority and prestige of a trained nurse. Because she lacks that training she will be an assistant, or more properly an attendant, of a trained nurse. She will do work such as few of her father's servants do.

The heiress opens her gray-blue eyes widely and smiles softly when questioned about this plan of hers. The greater wonder is hers

"Why do I go?" Why should I not? It is my duty."

Mrs. Lesser, long known as Sister Bettina, of the Red Cross society, is a friend of the Gardiner family. She was once a guest at their idyllic summer home on Gardiner's Island. Amid the silences and poetic beauty of her home Miss Gardiner questioned the nurse about her life and its stern duties They talked long about the work and the purposes of the Red Cross sisterhood, and Sister Bettina described some of the scenes of suffering and death with which she had become so sadly familiar

There were tears in the heiress's eyes when the nurse finished.

She looked about the shining acres of her patrimony. There was no pride of possession in her eyes. A loftier sentiment shone in them.

"If I can ever help you in your grand work let me know," she said quietly, so quietly that the nurse quite forgot until two weeks ago she received a formal application signed "Adele Gardiner." It was such an application as the untrained who desire to serve as under nurses file with her.

Sister Bettina believed it was her duty to remonstrate against this step.

"It is too great a sacrifice," she said.

"We won't think of that, Sister Bettina," was the answer. "Isn't it written in a book we revere 'Freely ye have received: freely give?'"

And Sister Bettina was silenced

Miss Gardiner's daily routine is that of the fashionable girl of the exclusive set. A late breakfast, the careful toilet presided over by a well-trained maid invitations to be sent and answered, visits to shops and modistes, calls, afternoon receptions and teas, balls and theatres in the evening, soft-footed servants always in attendance. This is what she leaves.

And this is what she will find Fetid odors instead of rare perfumes, bare walls instead of tapestries, cots instead of luxurious couches, groans instead of arias, farewell messages from the dying instead of the compliments of the society courtier.

She will rise at six instead of ten. She will carry basins of water and bowls of ice and trays of food for invalids, at the order—and not always the kindly order—of the trained nurse whose servant she is She will sit beside the patient while he is asleep or while the nurse is resting. She will call the surgeon when there is instant need of his skill, and when his work is over she will remove the sickening traces of the operation. Her food will be coarse. Her couch will be hard. Her sleep will be brief, and often there will be weary periods of twenty four and thirty-six hours when she will have none at all.

A Writer on a Yellow Journal.

"I don't know exactly what position to take in this editorial on the Cuban situation," said the editorial writer on the yellow journel. "You should take the view that the present excitement at Havana is very threatening," said the editor in chief. "But the latest advices are to the effect that everything is very quiet atHavana," asserted the editorial writer. "In that case," answered the editor in chief, "the only thing to do is to say that the calm is ominous."—Chicago Evening Post.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is *quickly and thoroughly absorbed* by the diseased membrane. It *does not dry up the secretions*, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

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THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

Leaves Chicago, 10:30 p. m every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Through Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

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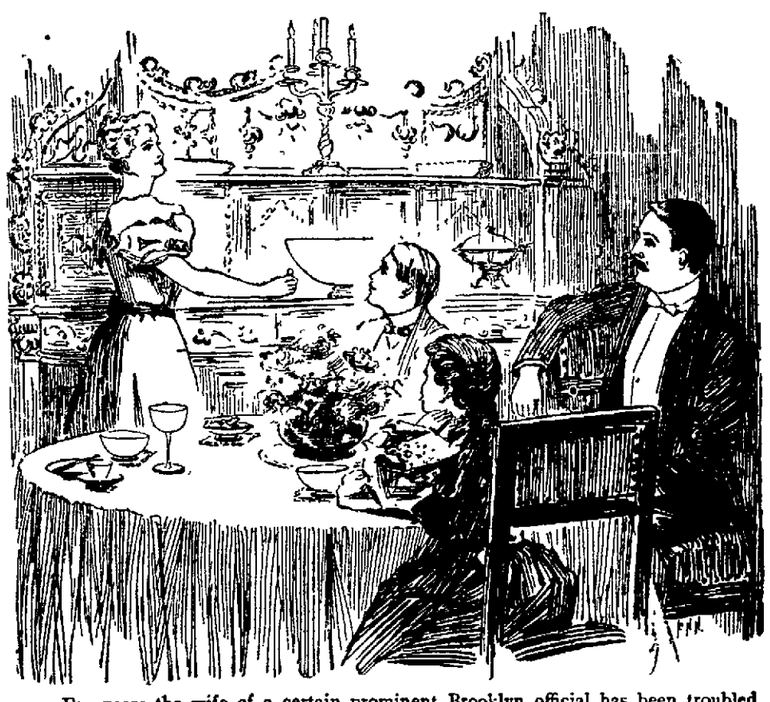

For years the wife of a certain prominent Brooklyn official has been troubled with a dyspepsia for which no doctors' prescriptions, no old-fashioned remedies or any drug store preparations had ever given even temporary relief. Finally she was induced to try Ripans Tabules. After six weeks' use of the Tabules in accordance with the directions, taking one after each meal, she said: "My constitution is such that most medicines fail to affect me in the least, but with Ripans Tabules it was so different that I thought I felt better after I had taken the first one. They seemed to be doing something for me, and this strengthened me in my resolve to continue their use and follow the directions strictly. The effect which Ripans Tabules had on me was simply marvelous. The gastronomic feats I can now perform with their aid has delighted the household and paralyzed my doctor. I soon dispensed with his services. I took Ripans Tabules faithfully for six weeks, but they did me good from the start. I still continue taking them, because my case is one of such long standing that I realize time will be necessary to permanently cure me."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A GREAT INVENTION

Lassies and Strong Attendants Necessar to Carry It Out.

Reverently and with much awe I approached the house of the Great Inventor, having by due process of mail been accorded an interview with him. He met me at the door himself, and his cordial handshake dispelled any fears I may have had concerning my reception. Begging that I follow him to his laboratory, he led the way with rapid foot steps. Ah, what a wonderful sight was opened to view! Pile after pile, tier after tier of glistening glass jars, full of some peculiar substance.

"Hypnotocine!" smiled the Great Inventor in answer to my inquiring gaze I fell on my knees at the name of the great invention. Very kindly he lifted me to my feet and bade me drop all reverential ceremony and treat him just as I would the President or Mayor I did so, and by careful questioning elicited the following facts

"Hypnotocine," stated the Great Inventor, "was first suggested to me by the use of vaccine. I thought one day how much more terrible was hypnotism than small-pox, and it occurred to me that if simple inoculation by vaccine would offer effective resistance to the ravages of the latter disease that surely means could be found to disarm the former of its awful power. Thinking and working along this line, why, my hypnotocine was the result. How? Ah that is my secret!" laughed the Great Inventor with chiding shake of his forefinger. "I don't mind telling you how it is to be used though. For ladies who fear unhappy marriages through the medium of hypnotism (papers are full of such accounts, you know), the inoculation should be made just over the heart. Fiery-eyed seductive scoundrels will try their wiles in vain then. For the cashier so frequently hypnotized into parting with coin the hypnotocine should be applied on the hands. Impressions ordering tillward motions of the hands will thus be laughed to scorn and defied. The throat is the place of treatment for young ladies liable to be hypnotized into singing. A large amount of hypnotocine is necessary, too, for nine times out of ten she is perfectly willing to be thrown into a trance and gives the hypnotist all the aid in her power. For jurors trying fascinating females the inoculation should take place both at eyes and ears"

"And have you found so far, great sir," I asked, "that subjects consent to treatment willingly?"

"Alas, no!" sighed the Great Inventor. "Up to date lassoes and strong attendants have been found necessary in every case. They seem to like being hypnotized."

Still sighing, he accompanied me to the door.

The Humor of America.

In general the phrase "American humor" has come to mean a spirit for catching the ludicrous and grotesque side of life. Yet the humor of America to-day is far deeper. Grim visaged war is not the companion to evoke light merriment even in the most flippant minds. The righting of great wrongs does not tend to idle jesting. There are quibs and jokes of the hour, but they bite with a mordant sting, and beneath the surface words betray the serious temper of the time.

A zealous orator for war was asked: "You will go to the front at once?" "No, but my brother is ready," he replied, and asked: "Will you go?"

"I suppose so, since I have no brother," was the dry retort of the man who had argued for peace. In this reply rings the quality of the speech of the greatest of Americans, Abraham Lincoln.

Such humor is of the essence of wisdom. It betokens loyalty to the will of the people, even through contempt for the inconsistent advocate of an unwelcome policy. But humor is a mood not always of whimsical or ironical turn. That which now governs the minds of citizens is relentless and forbidding in its revolt against cruelty, injustice and a smarting sense of betrayal. This republic, standing foremost in the eye of the world, has shown the nations that the humor of America is imperative in its demands for fair dealing and respect for the rights of men.—Chicago Times-Herald

Crisp.

Society news is dished up in very unique style by the editor of the Perry County (Pa.) Freeman, who recently published the following.

"Wedding.—We had a fashionable wedding at the home of one of our oldest families last Thursday. George Alley married Katie, the daughter of Col. Andy Frew The wedding was held early in the morning, as the happy couple wished to take a wedding tour over the N. & S. V. R R. to Newport. The marriage was performed at 6 30 a. m. by Squire Brown. After a sumptuous breakfast of sausage, buckwheat cakes and panhaas, the bridal couple departed on the early train for Newport, returning on the noon train the same day. The groom looked happy and the bride handsome. She is so handsome that it is said she can mash potatoes by just looking at them The next day after the wedding George was in the store and after sitting behind the stove for about two hours, evidently in deep thought, he rose, stretched himself and remarked: 'travelin's tiresome.'"

His Property.

Judge Ermston tells a good story about a man he was questioning as to his being good to go on a $600 bond.

"What property have you to the amount of $600?" asked Dick

"I have $200 in a building association," replied the witness.

"Well, and what more?"

"I have stock in trade to the amount of three hundred dollars."

"Go on."

"I have household furniture worth ninety dollars."

"Well, we still want ten dollars."

"I have your note. Judge, for that amount which you gave me seven years ago at College Corner."

Tableau.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Refuge.

Quizzer—What will make a naval war so much more deadly than one on land?

Guyer—The absence of trees.

THE LOST CHILD

How a Faithful Dog Lead the Way to Her Rescue.

Rosamond's father was a blacksmith, and worked all day at the forge, hammering out steel and iron horseshoes for the horses and donkeys. Rosamond liked to stay at the smithy with her father, and watch the sparks which flew from the iron as he brought his heavy hammer down upon the anvil.

She had never been to school; but one day her father said, "Wife, I think our little girl should go to school. We shall miss her, but I think we shall have to send her; for she is now seven years old."

So her mother bought her a little red-and-white basket in which to carry her dinner, for the distance was so great she could not come home at noon.

The next morning she led her little girl to the schoolhouse herself, and said to the teacher, "I have brought you a little new scholar."

And the teacher kissed Rosamond and said she thought they should get on very nicely together. And so they did.

Everything went nicely for two or three weeks. Rosamond liked her school even better than the blacksmith's shop. Every morning she took her little red-and-white basket, and trudged along through the woods to the schoolhouse, and every morning her dear old doggie, Sam, went with her as far as the schoolhouse door, and then ran home to take care of the house and shop.

One night Rosamond did not come at the usual time. Her father was alarmed, and started to look for her, taking Sam with him. They went quite a long way toward the schoolhouse through the woods. They saw nothing of her. But as they came to a little path leading to the left Sam would go no farther. He stood looking that way, barking as loudly as he could—"bow-wow-wow." He seemed to say, "Come this way, come this way!"

The father did not know what to make of it, as he had never seen Sam act so before. But he thought he would walk that way and see what it meant.

They went on and on, for a long way, Sam smelling sharply all along the path. All at once he sprang ahead of his master with a loud "bow-wow," which seemed to say "found her," and rushed behind a large oak tree.

When his master reached the tree there was his little girl, fast asleep among the fallen leaves and acorns. Sam sprang at her and kissed her awake, and she rubbed her eyes in surprise to find herself there. Her father took her in his arms and carried her home, for she had lost her way, and was very tired. And if it had not been for Sam I do not know as he ever would have found her.

Rosamond never took that way again to go to school, but kept straight along the well-beaten road, although it was farther than the way through the wood.—E. B. H., in Our Little Men and Women.

Thrilling Adventure of a Boy.

An Iowa boy recently passed through an experience which he will not forget if he lives to be 100 years old. He is only five years old, and one day when his father went to the wheat field to drive the harvester he took him along and perched him on the high seat at his side. For a time the little fellow watched the yellow wheat lop over as it was cut in a wide swath, and the tall arms sweep it back and bind it, and finally the fat bundles being tossed aside one by one. For a time all was very interesting, but presently the little fellow grew tired and began to squirm and complain. And then, just as his father was leaning over to look more closely at some of the machinery, off tumbled the little fellow on the conveyor. He shrieked just once, and his father tried vainly to stop the horses. But before he could even slack the speed the boy had been driven up through the elevator canvas with half a bundle of wheat, the binding twine had twisted swiftly around his neck and legs, and he was rolled out on the wide carrier, securely bound in a wheat bundle. He was almost choked and there was a tiny bit of skin torn from his shoulder, but otherwise he was unhurt when his father cut the string and helped him up again. But a worse frightened boy would have been hard to find.

Bath Rooms in Public Schools.

Boston is to have a new public school named after Paul Revere, which will cost, including the site, about $350.000. The building will be in light pink granite, gray, red and white brick and terra cotta, and will contain public bathing facilities for the children. The northeast corner of the basement is set aside for the girls' bath room, containing dressing closets and ten bathing compartments, while the northwest corner is to be fitted up with toilet dressing and bath rooms for the boys. Each bathing compartment on the girls' side contains a Gegenstrom shower bath, with a seat and a foot bath. The boys' bath room is separated by curtains from their general dressing room, and contains eleven Gegenstrom showers ranged around the walls.—Buffalo News.

Stamps and Coins.

The Cuban Republic has just caused to be struck an artistic silver dollar of about the same weight and fineness of the United States coin of the same denomination. The obverse bears a beautiful female head supposed to represent the Goddess of Liberty, while the reverse is adorned by the arms of the republic. It is stated that the profile is a portrait of Miss Leonor Molina.

The post-cards of the Canadian Jubilee set show some curious errors, some being printed without the stamp, and others without the inscription. These errors will probably become quite rare. Our Canadian readers, especially those living in small towns, should get the postmaster to look through his stock for specimens.—Harper's Round Table.

"Now that we have married, Penelope, and have nothing to conceal from each other, how——"

"I'm 29, George. How much did you give the preacher?"—Chicago Tribune.

A WONDERFUL CAT.

Has Covered a Distance of Over 600,000 Miles During His Wanderings.

A Western paper tells a story about a cat that is said to have traveled more than any other cat in the world. His name is Tom.

Up to the present time Tom has covered a distance of 675,000 miles during his wanderings. He had done most of his journeyings on the Alameda, on board which Mr. Little has sailed as chief engineer for over thirteen years. The Alameda plies between San Francisco, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, and at every port where the vessel touches Tom is as well known as the oldest salt in the service.

Tom originally belonged to the crew of the bark Alden Besse. He was then quite a kitten. This was about thirteen years ago. One day he crawled up the gangway of the Alameda and secreted himself in various parts of the ship until she went to sea, and from that day to this he has been on board.

From the moment that Tom boarded the ship he kept to himself. No amount of coaxing could make him friendly. He would not allow anyone to pick him up, and if any of the sailors tried to stroke him he would dash off and disappear for a couple of days.

One day he was hunting vermin and happened to chase a monster rat into the galley. In his anxiety to catch his foe Tom jumped over the stove. His feet were badly burned, and with a howl of pain he rushed out of the galley and stowed himself away in the 'tween decks. Engineer Little, who has always been very fond of Tom, started for him, groping among the cargo for several hours, at last finding him writhing in pain between two barrels. Little picked up the cat and took him to his room, dressing his feet with vaseline every day until they were cured, and from that time Tom has been friendly to the chief engineer.

When Tom finished his 600,000 miles of travel, his American admirers in San Francisco presented him a silver collar marked with the inscription "Old Tom, Steamship Alameda. Presented by his admirers, July 4, 1896" There was considerable fun at the presentation. A delegation waited on Mr. Little and explained to him their mission. Tom was escorted to the ship's saloon and seated on a table by his master's side. Many of the ship's company were present and when the speech making began they were all as interested as if they were listening to an oration over the body of some fallen hero. Tom's history was rehearsed and due tribute paid to his superiority as a traveler.

Then the collar was presented. Mr. Little, in replying, explained how honored Tom felt at the distinction, and expressed the hope that they would all meet again after he had finished his 1,000,000 miles, for which sentiment there were loud cheers. After the ceremony was over a light luncheon was served, in which Tom joined, and after his health had been drunk several times the party disbanded. But it was a proud day for Engineer Little, who thinks as much of his pet as he does of anything in the world.

Tom's friends in Sydney have asked the privilege of presenting him a gold collar when he has finished his million miles, and it is expected that there will be a great rejoicing when the event comes off.

A Bottle of Famous Tea.

Next time you read about the Boston tea party in which our forefathers threw the English tea into Boston harbor it will make the story more real to you to know that some of this tea is still preserved in Massachusetts. The State historical society has a big bottle of it and several of the old families of Dorchester have small packages of it—and they are very proud of them, too.

You see, the tea was sent to Governor Hutchinson and there was so much of it thrown overboard that it floated down the river and the next morning some of it was recovered by people along the shore who found it floating perfectly dry in the boxes, and they preserved packages of it as mementos. The old house in Boston in which the Sons of Liberty disguised themselves as Indians for the purpose of going to the tea party was owned by John Hancock and it still stands just as it was when they came whooping out of it in 1773.

Traps for Butterflies.

Butterflies hunt luxurious vegetation and flowery fields. They do not frequent dry, stony woods

Butterflies favor the vicinity of thistles, ironwood, milkweed, and clover, and many kinds—especially the yellow species—hover over damp places in roads. The clipper butterfly's flight is very swift. When netted, kill by thrusting the jar into the net, rather than by squeezing the thorax. For carrying home, transfix the specimens with entomological pins and fasten in book box.

Packed with naphthaline (tar camphor) insects will keep indefinitely till finally mounted. Insects can also be preserved temporarily in a crock partly filled with a wet sand and covered with a wet cloth, which will keep them moist a long time.

A stick, about lead pencil size, with four needles driven in the end a quarter inch apart, is used to impale certain species found by daylight on the bark of trees. They are then dropped into the jar.

Entomologists are criticised as cruel but the nervous organization of insects is such that they are almost insensible to pain.—Atlanta Constitution.

Paul Revere's Weathercock.

You remember, of course, all about Paul Revere and his wonderful ride

"Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere."

Well, some workmen have just been taking down a funny old weathercock from the steeple of an ancient Methodist church in Watertown, Mass. It was over two feet high, with a pewter body and a copper tail, and tradition says that it was made by Paul Revere when he was a young man. It will be preserved by the historical society of the town, and if you ever make a visit there you may pay your respects to Paul Revere's weathercock.

MAY BARGAINS!

Something New in Foot-stools

A partial clearance Sale. Just when you are thinking of this class of goods. Probably just when you want to buy.

Only 75cts

Side Boards, Fine Bed Room Suites, Dining Tables, Fine Couches, Odd Chairs, Divans, Parlor Suites, positively will be sold at some price A comparison of prices here you can appreciate only by seeing the goods. Discounts vary. In some cases you will get 30 per cent, and in no case on above goods will you get less than 15 per cent deduction from the marked value. This stock is by far the most complete, comprising the greatest variety of styles, found in Stark Co. COME EARLY and secure some of the great BARGAINS we have ever offered.

GASOLINE STOVES! REFRIGERATORS!

AT LOWEST PRICES } Two burner Gasoline Stove, only $2,98 Refrigerators from $6 00 up.

Carpets.

Seeing is buying here.
Beautiful designs in all weaves & qualities.
Prices as Low as the Lowest.

STOVES.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

After all there is a good deal in a name. Edouard Taylore has won another bicycle race. At the outset of the tourney, it is stated, Edouard's tire became soft, but nothing daunted, lightly skipped he, name and all, to another wheel and swept on to victory. Edouard cannot lose.

General Horace Porter heaped coals of fire upon the heads of those Frenchmen who have been exhibiting hostile feeling toward our country in the present warfare, when in his speech at the annual American manifestation at the tomb of Lafayette, he dwelt upon the sympathy of France with the United States.

Whether the plan for forcing Speaker Reed to bring in a rule for the consideration of the Newlands resolution in the House and for forcing the Senate to act upon the subject while disposing of the war revenue bill, is problematical. Democratic senators have declared that if the Lodge and Morgan amendments can be discussed or acted upon as amendments to a war revenue bill, then the question of free silver and other political matters can be brought forward under the same rule. It would seem as though the revenue measure should be treated as a war bill pure and simple. If Hawaiian annexation is permitted as an amendment, other riders will probably be brought forward and the passage of the bill will be indefinitely delayed.

The strongest reasons of military and naval strategy urge the occupation of Santiago and San Juan before that of Cuba proper. The battle fought near Santiago resulting as it is believed in the destruction of the Spanish naval forces in that harbor, makes it important that the United States should lose no time in seizing Porto Rico for the purpose of indemnification. Many officers in the army and navy have seemed inclined to believe that Spain would be compelled to make terms of peace at an early time if the United States should succeed in destroying Cervera's squadron, in holding Santiago and San Juan against the approach of the reserve squadron, and in maintaining the blockade of the northern part of Cuba. In such an event it would be unwise for the United States to be without a military footing in Porto Rico where the government must look for one of its principal sources of indemnity at the end of the war.

Foreign naval experts who have criticised our specially built commerce destroyers, the Minneapolis and Columbia, as little better than converted ocean liners, will have to alter their opinions. Rammed by a 1,500 ton iron hulled ship off Fire island on Saturday night, the Columbia suffered no more serious damage than losing a few of her plates. The cruiser's admirable behavior in this accident speaks volumes of praise for the soundness of American ideas of war ship construction. Another fact shown by the collision is that torpedoes, as constructed in this country, are dangerous only to the enemy. None has ever exploded on board one of our ships. The Columbia's torpedo, struck with great force, simply stuck in the tube.

Twice has the Columbia demonstrated under trying circumstances the superior discipline of American warships. When she hit the Wyanoke two years ago, not one of the passengers on the sinking vessel were lost, so perfect was the discipline on the Columbia.

A wise proposition has been made to the effect that it would be well to utilize largely the colored men in the South in our military operations in the tropical climes of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Commanded, drilled and disciplined by competent officers there no is doubt, but that they would make excellent soldiers, and if properly fed, clothed and cared for as United States soldiers are, would be practically free from danger of yellow fever and other diseases incident to hot climates. Even if the troops which have been called out prove sufficient in number and efficiency to conquer, with the aid of the navy, the three territories in question, it must still be remembered that these territories must be held by a large armed force for some time before civil institutions under the new order of things can be established on an afficient basis. The white soldiers that we are now sending to the front are sure to be rapidly reduced in numbers by exposure to the more or less dangerous climatic influences, and their places could be well supplied by the Southern colored men.

TO OHIO REPUBLICANS.

News comes from Columbus that the same Republicans who betrayed their party a year ago are about to attempt to gain control of the coming state convention and make its proceedings a farce. Already they are scheming to that end, and will succeed unless the Republicans who have some regard for the welfare of their party are alive and active. Let every man who is chosen as a delegate to the state convention be a Republican who can be trusted to do what is best for his party, regardless of factional strife and bitterness, and wise and harmonious action at Columbus will be assured. It behooves every Republican to do his duty, and do it fearlessly.—Cleveland Leader.

THE FATE OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The June Century contains an article on "The Spanish Armada," by William Frederic Tilton, with an introduction by Captain Alfred T. Mahan. Captain Mahan says:

"The fate of the Spanish Armada stands conspicuous among the great catastrophes of war narrated by history. According to the estimate of the Spanish Captain Duro, who has made a close study of the records in his own country, out of one hundred and thirty sail of which the Armada was composed when it left Lisbon on May 30, 1588, sixty-three were lost. Of these only nine fell in battle or in immediate consequence thereof, although the injuries received in the various actions in the Channel doubtless contributed to the ultimate shipwreck of many. Nineteen were cast away on the Scottish and Irish coasts; thirty-five disappeared altogether. Of these last, it is possible that some of the smaller classes of vessels may have reached port, and that the fact passed unnoted; but of the forty-odd larger vessels which never returned, the probability is that those whose fate is unknown perished at sea."

A DANGEROUS TENDENCY.

Many newspapers through their editorial columns have been indulging in dreams of conquest and territorial extension of their country as a result of our present trouble with Spain. While it is certainly proper that every advantage gained should be carefully guarded as a means of guaranteeing the payment of indemnity, it is against the traditions of our foreign policy to attempt any territorial acquisition—the foreign policy of the United States as expressed in the terms of the Monroe Doctrine. Our adhesion to this policy has been an assurance of peace at home and has gained for us the respect of Europe. It has also cemented the bonds of friendship between this country and the South American republics. The abandonment of this policy would leave us all at sea as to the position we are to maintain among nations, and the suggestion that such a matter can be left open as an issue to be discussed in future political campaigns might involve us in troubles and complications which we might never survive.

Contemplate a foreign policy that might be outlined in the platform of the supporters of Bryan, Coxey and Altgeld! Our doctrine is the Monroe doctrine.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL.

The Miners' Organization May Order a General Strike.

W. C. Scott, national organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, is in Toledo, gathering facts in relation to the shipment of West Virginia coal. That the miners' organization is determined to wage war against the operators of that state is evidenced by the statement of Mr. Scott, as published in the Toledo Blade:

"We must have some means of reaching the West Virginia operators. The continuance of coal mining there at starvation wages would eventually drive other operators to demand a reduction of wages, and we do not propose to be dragged down to the condition of the men in West Virginia. We have no quarrel with the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee or Alabama, and if forced to act, it will only be with the greatest of regret. If we are forced to suspend, we will go to these operators and say to them: 'We have no grievance against you men. You have agreed upon your scale of wages and have been living up to your agreement, but we are forced to act in our own defence.'

"We do not want such a condition to arise, but we may be forced to do something against this coal. Business would be damaged and we do not want to have to make another fight, but, by suspending operations, we will be able to command the situation, for West Virginia alone cannot furnish the coal and we can then force a recognition of our grievances. We entered the fight one year ago with less than nothing in the treasury and with only 10,000 members. We paid a strike debt of over $45,000 and now have 50,000 contributing members. We hope to get matters adjusted without disturbing our present relations with the operators in these states, but we must shut off West Virginia coal. The operators, no matter how fair they are inclined to be, cannot compete with the West Virginia operators at the present wages, and the continued recognition of West Virginia coal in the markets is thus a constant menace to the pleasant relations now existing between the men and the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the states south of the Ohio."

The Pioneer Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West for adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

IN TOWNS ROUNDABOUT

Memorial Day and Its Observance.

FULTON, DALTON AND ELSEWHERE

The Rev. Mr. Ernst Delivers the Address at Navarre—A Big Parade at Dalton—The Millport Dramatic Club—The Rev. S. C. Goff at Canal Fulton.

NAVARRE, May 31.—Memorial Day was observed by this community in befitting manner. Mayor G. W. Obenour was the president of the day. The chief marshal was William Bennett, assisted by John Adley. The color bearer was Jacob Heine. The procession formed in front of the G. A. R. hall at 1 o'clock. The carriage of the president of the day and the orator, the Rev. Mr. Ernst, pastor of the Reformed church, led the parade. Next came the color bearer and the Navarre Citizens' band. The local post of the Grand Army of the Republic followed. Children with flowers and wreaths, the high school alumni, the Navarre firemen and citizens generally composed the remainder of the procession. The Catholic, Lutheran and Union cemeteries were visited and the graves of the dead soldiers decorated, proceeding to the Diamond rink early in the afternoon, where the address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ernst.

AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, May 31.—More than the usual interest was manifested in the Memorial Day exercises, at this place. On Sunday the Memorial sermon was preached at the Reformed church, by the Rev. A. E. Baichly. The church was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and was filled with a large and attentive audience. The old veterans marched to the church in a body, and occupied reserved seats at the front. The sermon was patriotic and stirring, and appropriate to the occasion. The Memorial services proper were held Monday afternoon, and were attended by an unusually large crowd of people. The procession was formed at the school house at 1 o'clock, as follows: Manchester band, officers of the day and speakers, C. M. B. A. society, J. O. A. M., school children with wreaths and flowers, and citizens.

The Catholic cemetery was visited, where the graves were decorated and a short service of songs and recitations was rendered. The procession then moved to the public cemetery, where a large crowd was assembled. After a short address by W. G. Myers, president of the day, and music by the Glee club, the address of the day was delivered by the Rev. S. C. Goss, of Wadsworth, a veteran of the civil war. The address was one of the most able and patriotic speeches ever heard here and was highly appreciated by the large audience.

AT DALTON.

DALTON, May 31.—In the morning a delegation of members of Dalton post of the Grand Army of the Republic visited the East Greenville cemetery and decorated the graves of the comrades who have gone before. At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the procession was formed on the square The Dalton band, the local post of the G. A. R., the mayor, marshal and village council, school children, ladies and citizens generally marched in the parade. The address of the day was delivered by Charles Gilgin, a Youngstown attorney. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Martindale, of Burbank, spoke in the school hall on "War Reminiscenes."

CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, May 31.—There were no elaborate Memorial Day observances, but in the evening the Millport Dramatic Club presented "Halabahoola, the Medicine Man," and "Jacob's Hotel Experience" to a large audience, people coming from Massillon, McDonaldsville and other towns to attend.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 31.—The Memorial services held here on Sunday brought together one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in this village. A delegation from the G. A. R. and Daughters of Veterans, of Massillon, attended. At the Catholic cemetery the Rev. Mr. Boeskin delivered an address The Rev. G. W. Dunlap preached an appropriate sermon at the Lutheran church. In the evening the Rev. J. H. Barron delivered a Memorial address.

On Sunday evening, June 5th, there will be a local Sunday school convention held in the Lutheran church. The Rev. H. R. Warner will talk on "Teachers' Meetings," and R. W. Klingel on "How Can We Secure a Better Observance of the Sabbath Day?" The following persons are expected to take part in the exercises: The Revs. A. G. Berky, D. A. Shafer, G. W. Dunlap, and N. E. Moffit, C. B. Heckman, W. D. Oberlin, E. S. McFarren and J. A. Poorman. A good attendance is desired of township Sunday school workers.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 31.—The parade was a half mile long. The band and the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic marched at its head, and in the line were the members of the North Lawrence council of the Jr. O. U. A. M., the Good Templars, Sunday school scholars and teachers, Sons of St. George and the Knights of Pythias. Lot Evans was chief marshal, and Hezekiah Evans was president of the day. After the decoration of the graves, Hon. John P. Jones introduced the Rev. Mr. Barron, of Dalton, who delivered a very able address. The exercises were held in the Newman Creek chapel

The local baseball team played two games, defeating a club from Canton by scores of 11 to 3 and 18 to 9.

AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, May 31.—Representative G. B. Snyder, of Osnaburg, delivered the Memorial Day address at this place. About one thousand people were on the streets when the parade took place. The procession was a half mile in length. G. B. Hipshur was president of the day, and W. K. Agler was the chief marshal.

AT MOGADORE.

MOGADORE, May 31.—The address of Dr. D. S. Gardner, of Massillon, made to the people of this place on Memorial Day was one of the most stirring and patriotic that this community has ever listened to. The parade was just a little longer than usual, but in other particulars the observances were much the same as in former years.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

A Large Audience Assembles at the Armory.

MR. ROBERTS'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

He Shows How Our Two Great National Holidays are Linked Together by the Logical Development of Historical Events—An Appeal to Patriotism.

It was said that Decoration Day meant more this year and would be more generally observed than ever before in its history, and truly a spirit of patriotism, roused to a fuller sense by recent events, seemed to be abroad in Massillon on Monday. Perhaps there were no more flags displayed than usual, but they waved as though moved by the prevailing spirit, and after the street parade, in which the stirring music of the new Military band showed that the combined organizations are going to do all and more than was expected of them, there was nothing needed but the eloquent and inspiring address at the Armory, to fittingly close the exercises of Memorial Day. The body of the house was well occupied before the parade was over, and afterwards it was but a few moments before every available seat was filled.

A chorus of school children under the direction of Professor L. Graves opened the exercises, followed by a prayer by the Rev. G. B Smith. Adjutant J. C. Haring then read President Lincoln's address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, and after another chorus, S. A. Conrad, president of theday, introduced the speaker, the Rev. C. M. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts's address was a logical summing up of the causes and events which lead to the declaration of independence: to the war of the rebellion, and finally to the present perfected state of the union when the North and the South are ready to stand together for the maintenance of human rights. It was the continued injustice and tyranny of England which first roused the Anglo-Saxon spirit of freedom in the American colonists: it was this spirit—this sense of the righteousness of their cause—which enabled them to meet and overcome the difficulties following the declaration of independence; it was this spirit which roused and inspired the North to put down the uprising which threatened the strength and power of the nation, and "it is this same spirit," said Mr. Roberts, "which creates in our land today an atmosphere so pure that nothing less than freedom can exist within its influence."

From the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States there existed a state's rights party, and it was this party, developing into power, which threatened the destruction of the ideal upon which that constitution was founded. But although their cause was a mistaken one, the men who fought for it were dominated by the same Anglo-Saxon spirit as those who opposed them, and as it takes great men to forgive, even so it takes great men to be forgiven, and therefore the civil war, brought to a successful issue by the forces of the North, meant the re-birth of the nation, stronger than ever with the desire for human rights.

Mr. Roberts dwelt upon the consequences to the world at large which have resulted from our stand for freedom. The throne of Maximilian toppled and fell, and Mexico arose a republic; Brazil and the other South American republics owe their present form of government to the influence of our own. "All Europe," said Mr. Roberts, "is honeycombed with an undercurrent of feeling which threatens to upset its thrones and principalities. Even Russia, the last desperate resort of despotism, is looking toward the United States and longing for her intellectual and moral freedom"

The address closed with a consideration of our present prosperity—the perfection of our union, and an invocation to the spirit of the nation to maintain its glories in the future as it has done in the past.

Mr. Roberts's ability as an orator is now well known in Massillon and his power to hold an audience with the strength of his reasoning and the force of his logic is fully recognized; but the Memorial address was more than the stating of facts and the drawing of conclusions,—it was the expression of earnest patriotism, loyalty and truth.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of "America" by the audience and a benediction pronounced by the Rev. G. B. Smith.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 31, 1898:

LADIES.

Deal Emma. Bidelen, Mrs. Long.
Morgan, Mrs. Alice O.

MEN.

Gould Rev. F. A. Royer, Henry H.
Strohminger, Philip.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

TWO MORE REPORTS.

Messrs. James and Jacoby Turn in Their Books.

THE FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.

In the First, the Total Value of Taxable Property is $31,902 Less Than Last Year. While in the Second There is an Increase of $32,486.

John K. Jacoby, assessor in the first ward, and Richard James, assessor in the second ward, have completed their reports, and have turned their books over to the board of equalization, now in session in the council chamber. The first ward report is as follows: 189 horses, value $7,020; 32 cattle, $495; 2 mules, $75; 178 carriages, $4,845; all personal property not including horses, cattle, mules, sheep, hogs, carriages, watches and dogs, $32,145; 101 watches, $1,815; 132 pianos and organs, $8,515; average value of property appertaining to merchandise, $5,861; value required to be listed as broker, banker or stock jobber, $50; raw material and manufactured articles as listed by manufacturers, $54,350; value of all moneys subject to draft, $16,300; value of all credits after deducting bona fide debts, $60,020; 2 dogs $15; total value of all the taxable property, except per capita on dogs, $244,216. Last year the total was $276,118. Fifteen new structures were erected during the year. The number of dogs in the ward, at one dollar each, is sixty.

Following is Mr. James's report: 143 horses, $3,950; 14 cattle, $215; 4 mules, $120; 101 carriages, $1,790; all personal property not including horses, etc., $36,530; 37 watches, $330; 101 organs and pianos, $4,835; appertaining to merchandise, $44,965; value required to be listed by banker, etc., $185; raw materials and manufactured articles, etc., $30,040; value of all moneys subject to draft, $13,160, value of all credits after deducting bona fide debts, $10,466; total value of all taxable property except per capita on dogs. $146,568. Last year's figure was $114,100. Twenty-seven new structures were erected. There are thirty-two dogs.

THE FIRST DEATH.

Harry Curley Writes an Obituary—The President's Visit.

CAMP ALGER, May 28.—President McKinley and staff were out here to review us today. There was also a very large crowd of people. The regiments were all lined up in a field, and there was a big stand built in the middle from which the President viewed the boys as they passed by in companies. The sight was one I had never witnessed before. There were nearly 20,000 persons on the field at one time. The meals are beginning to grow better, and we are all feeling good over it. The government has not paid us yet, but we expect it the first of the month. One of the boys out of Company B, of Akron, died last night. His name is Hausholder. The body was taken to Falls Church today to be prepared for burial. This breaks the record for the Eighth regiment, as he was the first in the regiment to die. All the boys feel sorry about it.

HARRY CURLEY.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. AUGUSTA WEISE.

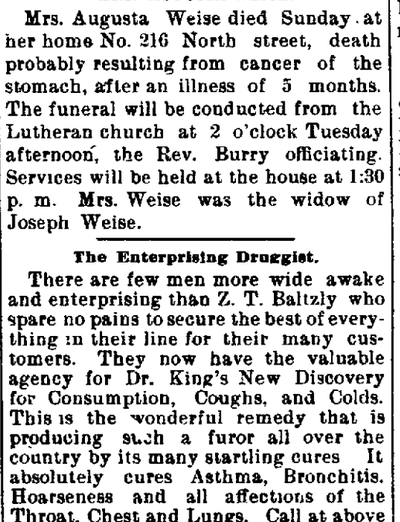
Mrs. Augusta Weise died Sunday at her home No. 216 North street, death probably resulting from cancer of the stomach, after an illness of 5 months. The funeral will be conducted from the Lutheran church at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Burry officiating. Services will be held at the house at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Weise was the widow of Joseph Weise.

The Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Z. T. Baltzly who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size 50 cent and $1 00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely upon a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look: if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good alterative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. 50 cents per bottle.



Her Health Restored

THE misery of sleeplessness can only be realized by those who have experienced it. Nervousness, sleeplessness, headaches, neuralgia and that miserable feeling of unrest, can surely be cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. So certain is Dr. Miles of this fact that all druggists are authorized to refund price paid for the first bottle tried, providing it does not benefit.

Mrs. Henry Bruns, wife of the well known blacksmith at Grand Junction, Iowa, says: "I was troubled with sleeplessness, nervousness, headache and irregular menstruation; suffering untold misery for years. I used various advertised remedies for female complaints besides being under the care of local physicians, without help. I noticed in Dr. Miles' advertisement the testimonial of a lady cured of ailments similar to mine, and I shall never cease to thank that lady. Her testimonial induced me to use Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills, which restored me to health. I cannot say enough for Dr. Miles' Remedies."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Our Newman Letter.

NEWMAN, June 1.—Thomas J. Morgan returned home on Saturday from Youngstown, after a two weeks' visit with friends.

Thomas Thomas, the popular politician of Navarre, visited in our village ast week.

Miss Jennie Kitt, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Miss Margaret Findley.

Our coal mines continue to work very little. A new mine is to be opened on the Baker farm under the direction of George Swier.

A number of our people attended Decoration Day services at West Brookfield on Sunday.

Our Decoration Day services were well attended. The music, under the direction of Prof. Roderick, was up to its usual high standard. The address was delivered by Robert H. Day, of Massillon, and was much appreciated by all.

Our public schools closed last Friday. The services of D. W. Walter and Robert Ralston are much praised by the householders. Following is the scholars' record of attendance:

The following pupils were present every day in the school year: Violet Jenkins, Theophlus Jenkins, Joseph Ralston, Joseph Reese, Edward Roderick, Ellen Baker, Hattie Davis, Viola Doubledee, Rachel Richards, Alice Roderick.

The following pupils were not tardy during the year; Edward Davis, Jane Davis, Joseph Ralston, Henry Rummins, Henry Devis; David Griffith, Agnes Miller, Joseph Reese, Myrtle Killoway, John Davis, Ellen Baker, Oscar Baker, Ada Davis, Calvin Weidner, Charles Emmerich.

MAKING SOME CHANGES.

WEST LEBANON, June 1.—The surveyors who passed through this place not long ago selecting the course for the Pennsylvania Company's proposed switch, have returned. They are now making another survey, this time considerably nearer the summit of the hill that follows a small creek. This, they say, is necessary to secure the proper grade. Formerly the survey ran along the hillside, a short distance from the base.

A BOLIVAR ACCIDENT.

BOLIVAR, June 1.—Mrs. Lee Lash lost her balance while drawing water from a well, the other day, and fell eighteen feet to the bottom. Her husband was near at hand, and he rescued her. Mrs. Lash was not seriously injured.

JOHN KEEHN IS VERY ILL.

NAVARRE, June 1.—John Keehn, well known throughout Stark county, having been a veterinary surgeon here for years and years, cannot recover from the illness with which he is now bedridden. His relatives in various parts of the country have been summoned to his bedside, and the end is thought to be very near.

While the War Lasts,

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the states in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Crone, a son.

Mrs. J. W. McClymonds is in New York.

Mrs. William Clause has returned from Cleveland.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Royer, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Brown spent Monday in Sippo.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sonnhalter, a daughter.

C. B. Allman and Miss Bessie Allman left for the East on Monday.

Stanley Baltzly has gone to Cleveland to remain a few days with relatives.

Mrs. Frank Sladden, of Cleveland, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Tordt.

Mrs. D. M. Hickox left today for a week's visit with her son, Burt, in Cleveland.

C. V. Spietschka, foreman of the Millport brewery, arrived home from New York today.

A Farmers' telephone, No. 188, has been placed in the office of J. S. Coxey's printing plant.

William Hanna is the possessor of a fine Acolyte filly colt which is said to be a natural pacer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Huwig, of North Lawrence, were the guests of S. A. Morgan, Monday.

Mrs. Sue Ballinger, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bean, in West Charles street.

Miss Olive Brown, of Akron, is spending the week with Miss Myrtle McGhie at the Sherman House.

Miss Corinne Barney, of Cleveland, is spending several days in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. McLain.

Charles Plantz and John Boreli, arrested for reckless driving, were fined the costs by Mayor Wise, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Albert Heck and son, of Sidney, and Miss Ida Hughes, of Wooster, are the guests of Mrs. Ray L. Markel in Center street.

The Johnston-Taylor contest in Mahoning county, according to later returns, resulted in a tie. Each secured 32 delegates.

Miles Standish, of Case school, Cleveland, has been spending several days in the city, the guest of Ralph Pocock and Frank Webb.

Harry Rigdon has gone to Council Bluffs, Ia, where he will remain. Fred. Justus has succeeded him as clerk in the store of Hemperly Jabobs.

Miss Jennie Harburger gave a party to thirty-five friends Tuesday evening. With cards and music the time was quickly and pleasantly passed.

The Rev. D. A. Schafer, graduate of the General Theological Seminary, of New York city, is visiting his sister, Mrs. L. E. McConnell, at the Moffit farm.

Thomas Furgeson, 15 years of age, of Circleville, O., was taken to an insane asylum on Tuesday. The boy's trouble came from being teased by his playmates.

The direct lineal decendents of Jacob Bachtel will hold their second annual reunion at the residence of Samuel P. Bachtel, in Jackson township, Tuesday, June 14.

Private Fred Hausholter, of Company E, Eighth Ohio, died at Camp Alger last Saturday, of biliousness and camp fever. The body has been brought to his home, in Akron.

Ralph Dangler gave a dinner at the Hotel Sailer on Tuesday evening. The guests were Frank Webb, Chester B. Searle, Ralph Pocock and Miles Standish, of Cleveland.

Authur N. Kaley spent Sunday with his parents in North street. Mr. Kaley sails from New York June 18th, on the S. S. Boadicea for a two months' trip through Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Barmore, of Akron, accompanied by Mrs. Melissa Morrison and Miss Nora Brown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. McGhie on Decoration Day.

An eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip was caught in a trap by a farmer near Millersburg. The bird had carried away about fifty young lambs from the neighborhood.

Mrs. William Nutt has returned from St. Alexis hospital at Cleveland, much improved in health, and is now at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamel, in Danner street.

Farmers in the vicinity of Cadiz report that serious damage was done to strawberries, beans, tomatoes and other garden truck by a frost on Tuesday night. The mercury stood at 42 degrees at daylight.

A series of union gospel meetings are to be held under canvas on the old show grounds, in North West street, commencing Thursday evening. The meetings will be conducted by Cyrus Fockler, evangelist, of Canton.

J. Misseldine, a W. & L. E. brakeman, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured at Steubenville on Saturday morning. While attempting to change the link in a car in order to make a coupling he was caught between the bumpers and badly crushed.

The next local Sunday school convention of the Tuscarawas Township S. S. Association, will be held in the Lutheran church in this city, on Sunday evening June 5th. An interesting programme is being prepared, and will be published later.

The Mahoning county Republican primary election held Saturday, to select delegates to the congressional convention, resulted in Judge Johnston securing 43 out of the 64 delegates. The congressional convention will be held in Alliance, Wednesday, June 15.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Butts, of Cleveland, for the marriage of their daughter Mary to Mr. Francis Arthur Focke on Wednesday evening, June the fifteenth, at 8 o'clock in Emmanuel church, Cleveland.

The banns of the following persons were announced by the Rev. James Kuhn on Sunday last: Michael Crone and Anna Ramles, June 8; Jacob Staudt, and Sophia Beifuss, June 14, and Edward Clementz and Maria Keller, June 15.

The gauge of the Massillon Water Supply Company shows that the rainfall for the month of May was 4.35 inches. There was rain on sixteen days of the month, on the twelfth 1.07 inches falling. The rainfall for May, 1897, was 4.60 inches.

Mrs. Herman Haerlin, jr., has made application for divorce. Mrs. Haerlin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Falor, of Massillon, and Mr. Haerlin is superintending the landscape gardening at the Massillon state hospital. Cruelty is the charge preferred.

The repairs which have been in progress on the Navarre road ever since the washout occurred some weeks ago, are now completed. A strong stone wall has been erected, and this, together with the gravel filling, is thought to be proof against a repetition of the last storm's work.

It is thought that the quarter-mile training track on which the athletes of Patagonia have been at work for several weeks past will be completed by the latter part of this week. The weather has been so bad lately that satisfactory progress could not be made, but as the indications now are for continued sunshine, it is believed that the end is in sight.

The Pittsburg Dispatch correspondent at Camp Alger writes: "John R. McLean sent his private secretary to camp to meet Major C. C. Weybrecht, of the Eighth Ohio. Mr. McLean wanted to make arrangements to send, at his own expense, 1,000 pounds of ice daily to the hospitals and one pound of plug and smoking tobacco for each of the men in the major's battalion. The arrangements have been made."

A citizen of Inland by the name of Thursby applied to the police, Monday afternoon, for information concerning an insane brother who recently left home. He was told that such a person as he described had been arrested in Dalton. From the authorities of that village it was learned that the man referred to had been removed to Wooster. Mr. Thursby then returned home, but will be back this way today to take charge of his brother.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

An Important Discovery at the Experimental Station.

Professor Webster, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, has just made an important entomological experiment. He has recently located the home of the San Jose scale, the insect that threatens the destruction of the fruit trees of two hemispheres. No one insect has caused as much commotion over the world as the mystery surrounding the original home of the San Jose scale. Every country visited by the pest has been alert to investigate the source from whence it was introduced, and in every case it has been traced to the United States, and further trace was then lost. This has led every European country, including the English colonies, to prohibit the importation of American fruit and nursery stock.

Entomologists have always considered that the United States was not the natural home of the pest, from the fact that its appearance in the United States only dates from 1873, but where it came from is a mystery. The other day Prof. Webster, knowing that a certain firm was importing Japanese ornamental shrubs, happened to be present when they were unpacking a consignment just imported direct from Japan, when he discovered a double-flowering cherry shrub badly affected with the scale, the first ever discovered. He believes that Japan is its natural home, and that the government ought to send an entomologist there to discover its natural enemy.

KILLED BY A FALL.

A Former Massillonian's Sudden Death in California.

William Bowman was killed at Salinas, Cal., this morning by falling from a ladder. Mrs. Jacob Graze, of Massillon, is a daughter of Mr. Bowman, and his death was announced in a message to her. Mr. Bowman was a tinner by trade and formerly resided in this city, and it was just ten years ago on the first day of last April that he moved with his family to California. Either Mr. or Mrs. Graze will leave for Salinas at once.

New Forts at Havana.

KEY WEST, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—A Spanish gunboat which has been coming out of the harbor daily to observe the position of the blockading squadron, was yesterday chased to within five miles of Havana by American ships. The officers of the latter report that a number of new fortifications have been constructed recently.

No Official News.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—No official news has been received of the engagement at Santiago up to this hour, 12:30 p. m.

Rations for thirty days have been ordered to Jacksonville, for General Lee's division.

Trimmed Hats.

120 stylish trimmed leghorn hats for children at 49c. Abt, 11 E Main street.

Ladies' trimmed hats, trimmed flowers and chiffon for Saturday, 98c. Abt.

Now is the time to subscribe.

GUILTY OF BURGLARY.

Verdict Against "Dutch Frank" Returned by the Jury.

WERE OUT BUT TWENTY MINUTES.

The Bakers, of Louisville, Also Convicted—The Base Ball Case to Come Up on Friday—Other Items of Interest from the the County Seat.

CANTON, June 1.—Frank Doe, alias "Dutch Frank," was convicted Tuesday evening, as charged in the two indictments found against him by the last grand jury. Doe's trial began on last Friday, the defendant being charged with burglary and with having burglar tools in his possession. The jury was out but twenty minutes. Doe was arrested in Canton with "Chub" Piero and others on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of the Massillon postoffice, and several burglaries in Canton. This morning both Joseph J. Baker and Ida M. Baker, father and daughter, were convicted, the jury remaining out but five minutes in each case. The Bakers reside in Louisville, and were indicted for incest.

The application for a receiver for the Mahaffey park at Meyers lake, will be argued before Judge Taylor on Friday morning. Application was made by members of the Canton ball team of last season, which leased the park for a term of three years, who claim to have been deprived of all benefits by the present club.

The case of Isaac M. Masters vs Lafayette Baughman, has been settled out of court in favor of the plaintiff. The case was appealed from the justice court in Sugarcreek township, action being brought to recover payment for drilling a well. Lawyers Baldwin & Young represented Mr. Masters.

James W. Roth has been appointed guardian of Louisa Oliver, of Lexington township. In the assignment of C. Oscar Olson, of Massillon, an amendment to petition has been filed and priorities of liens determined and distribution ordered. A final account has been filed in the estate of Frank Rose, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Heinsler and Minnie Belle Snyder, of Massillon; Albert E. Bradshaw and Daisy Grace Horton, of Alliance; Thomas H. Kennedy and Hannah McNeal, of Navarre; Edwin R. Probert and Loretta H. Snyder, Joseph Lotz and Harriet Maxwell and Harry W. Plunkard and Nora McCue, of Canton.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

Burglars Fail to Gain Entrance to a South Street Residence.

The five Sisters of Charity who have charge of St. Joseph's parochial school in this city, reside at 140 East South street. At 11:30 Tuesday night burglars entered the cellar of their residence, by forcing a small window. From there they attempted to gain the first floor of the house, and the noise they made awakened those within. They screamed and blew a police whistle, and attracted the attention of a man named Miller. He called Frank Royer, but when they arrived at the house the burglars were gone. Nothing was taken. It is thought that the men were attracted by the fact that the Sisters of Chairty usually receive their salaries on the last day of each month.

"CAUSED MUCH DAMAGE."

MADRID, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—The minister of marine on leaving the queen, this afternoon, said that the American squadron had bombarded the Santiago forts, which responded most vigorously. The Cristobal Colon advanced to the mouth of the harbor, exchanging shots. Damage to forts not reported. The Colon hit and damaged an American auxiliary ship. The following was received from Admiral Manterola, commanding the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters: "American squadron attacked fortifications at Santiago. Our ironclad Cristobal Colon, holding the mouth of the port and supported by fire of the forts, repulsed the attack, causing much damage to the enemy."

Highwaymen on Wheels.

A wheelman of 146th street, New York, was not long since attacked, robbed and left senseless by two highwaymen mounted on bicycles in Central Park. Repeated accounts of robberies by men mounted on the swift revolving wheel have appeared in various parts of the country. In each instance, so far as is known, they have evaded the police. Those depredators of the health, diseases of the kidney and bladder, will likewise in all likelihood escape arrest, and pursue their atrocious career unchecked, unless they are arrested in the outset by the potent intervention of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest diuretic, as well as tonic, known to modern times. The genial preventive named is the best known medicinal safeguard not only against renal, but also rheumatic and malarial disorders. It is at the start that disease is most easily and completely overcome. The use of the Bitters is followed by the happiest results in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

Flower Sale.

100 boxes of roses, 3 in a bunch, with foliage, 12 cents per bunch.

65 boxes of corn flowers, 9 in a spray, a 50c flower for 29 cents a spray.

40 boxes velvet pansies, 8 in a spray, 25 cents.

85 boxes of lilacs, 6 and 8 in a spray, all colors, those we sold at 50c now 29 cents. ABTS, 11 East Main street, Massillon.

Now is the time to subscribe.

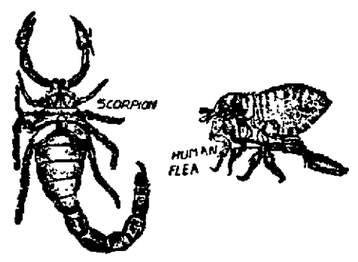
A INSIDIOUS ARMY.

This Must be Encountered by Our Army in Cuba.

Our soldiers in Cuba will have something more than Spaniards and yellow fever to contend with. They will be beset by Cuban insects. It is not well to despise little things. Therefore, prepare to meet the insects and take with you your camphor or whatever your favorite defence against these little pests may be.

The mosquito is more frequent in Cuba than in New Jersey at the height of the season. It is also a more venomous insect. The nearer you go to the equator the more potent the mosquito becomes. The Cuban mosquito is to the New Jersey insect as a first-class fighting bulls to a year-old calf. Those who have camped out in Texas will have a modified idea of what to expect in the Cuban mosquito.

The worst pest of all is the Cuban fly. This is a black insect, smaller than the common house fly and resembles the black fly of Northern woods. It comes in myriads, buzzes about your eyes and bites savagely. In the neighborhood of woods it is present in such terrible swarms that it is impossible to camp without some preparation smeared on hands and face.



There is also the jejene or Cuban flea which is extremely unpleasant and even dangerous, because it seeks to enter the eyes during sleep. Horses and cattle suffer terribly from the attacks of the jejene on their eyelids.

Cuba also harbors the chigoe, or jigger flea. The female of this insect has a habit of burrowing into human flesh, and there laying its enormous mass of eggs. The wounds made by this insect, if neglected, will produce a dangerous ulceration.

The scorpion is another Cuban product. This reptile has twelve feet and is from five to six inches long. It terminates in a long tail, which contains the sting. This causes a severe wound, possibly a fatal one to a man in ill health. He who entertains a scorpion unawares will know what it is to have a thankless child.

The centipede also piles his numerous nimble feet on Cuban soil. When he walks across your flesh you feel as if many redhot needles had been thrust into you and he leaves a trail of venom behind.

It is only fair to say that all the insects in Cuba are not as offensive as those mentioned. The fire-flies are two inches long, and the most brilliant in the world. The girls wear them for jewels.—New York World.

Love and War.

The Spanish-American war is the cause of many love romances that might otherwise never have been brought to fruition, or at least have been long deferred.

Happy romances are some of these, the sweetest and best of all love stories for they have those seals of security, the wedding veil and ring and duly attested certificate. The war is precipitating what scoffers have been unkind enough to call a marriage epidemic. Perhaps the up-to date girl is showing her much vaunted worldly wisdom in riveting her soft chains about her lover ere he departs for the wars. Cuban maidens are of rare beauty and of a languorous magnetism all their own. To fight for the Cuban maidens means to pity them, and the master of all the secrets of the heart has told us, to pity is to go dangerously near the border line of the land of love.

Be that as is may, last week witnessed a score of hastened marriages between brave uniformed wooers and the sweet girls they leave behind them. They go to the front with the happy assurance that the sweet girl is wearing a significant plain gold band upon one of her dainty fingers and that the letters written in the camp or aboard ship may begin, "Dear Wife," instead of "Dear Sweetheart."

The war will go on quite the same as though there were no waiting women hearts at home. The same—unless men fight more bravely because there is a fair one at home whose heart will swell with pride at news of his valor.

Meanwhile the Saturday night toast of the army and navy wil be given with more spirit than in time of peace.

"Here's to our wives! May they always be our sweethearts. Here's to our sweethearts! May they soon be our wives."

Brave to the Last.

Sergt. Miller, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, had already captured several prisoners on the field of Gettysburg, when he saw a little distance in front a group of North Carolina men, a bit of human foam from the wave of Pickett's charge gathered about a Confederate flag. He saw the color-bearer stricken to his knees, saw a young officer spring to catch it before it touched the ground. This hero of the South was already wounded. With drawn sword and flashing eye he looked a picture of valor.

He was slowly backing toward a fence behind which he might regain the Confederate line when Miller sprang out upon him.

The Ohioan had no wish to kill so brave a man, and called upon him to yield himself up as a prisoner. For only answer the Southern officer lunged at Miller with his sword, only to fall a moment later, shot through the body.

Still he gripped the flagstaff so that Miller had to tear the banner from it. Before he regained the Union lines Miller saw another color-bearer not quite so plucky, and he took two flags and a prisoner into camp.

20,000 MAY GO.

Indicated That Many Soldiers Will Aid Dewey.

SUPPLIES BEING SECURED.

Large Number of Regulars Likely to Go With Next Expedition.

MANILA HARBOR TO BE MINED.

Sixty Engineers Under Captain Langfitt Going to the Philippines With a Large Amount of Cable and 480 Submarine Mines—General Merritt Having the Work of Preparing the Fleet of Transports Rushed—Vessels Likely to Be Ready to Take on Troops Within a Week—All the Regular Forces of the Pacific Coast Department, It Is Stated, Will Be the Advance Guard of the Expedition—One Transport May Be Ready by the End of the Week.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The commissary's department is laying in a three months' supply for 20,000 men at San Francisco, which would seem to indicate that the troops to reinforce Admiral Dewey will approximate that number.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The next expedition to the Philippines will probably include a large number of regulars. It is stated that General Merritt will carry out his ideas in this regard by selecting all the regular forces of this department for the advance guard of the expedition.

The expedition will include 60 engineers, under Captain Longfitt's command. This corps will mine the harbor at Manila. A large amount of cable and 480 submarine mines will be shipped in charge of Captain Longfitt.

General Merritt is having the work of preparing the next fleet of transports rushed. It is believed that the Zealandia will be ready to receive troops by the end of the present week. She is receiving her coal and the bunks for 1,000 men are nearly finished.

Bunks for 1,200 men are being fitted on the steamer China and she will be ready by the middle of next week. The work of preparing the Colon is proceeding rapidly, and she will be fit for sea within a week.

CHURCH'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY.

It Will Be Celebrated Next Saturday and Sunday In Washington County, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 1.—The North Ten-Mile Baptist church of this county will celebrate its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary next Saturday and Sunday, June 4 and 5. There will be five sessions, with a praise service and music in connection with all. The address at the Saturday afternoon meeting will be made by Rev. J. E. Darby, D. D., of Waynesburg, who is moderator of the Ten-Mile Baptist association. Saturday evening will be devoted to the Woman's Missionary society, whose history will be read by Miss Fannie Smith. There will also be an address by Miss Kate Deland and recitations by several young ladies.

The feature of the Sunday morning service will be a sermon by Henry G. Weston, D. D., LL. D., for 30 years president of Crozer Theological seminary, Chester Pa. There will be exercises by the Sabbath school at 2 p. m., Sunday, with recitations, a history of the school by Miss Ethel Smith and an address by Rev. O. F. Flippo, D. D., of Philadelphia, district secretary American Baptist Publication society. Sunday evening the Rev. Leroy Stephens, D. D., of Lewisburg, Pa., general agent Pennsylvania Education society, will preach.

The pastor of this church is Rev. Wellington Carl, who was graduated a year since from Crozer seminary.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Westminster Confession of Faith Decided to Cover the Divorce Question.

Missions Considered.

OMAHA, June 1.—The United Presbyterians yesterday devoted the time to the discussion of moral questions and missions. Much debate was engendered over a request for a deliverance on the subject of divorce. It was finally resolved that the Westminster confession of faith covered the point.

BRYAN MAY BE A COLONEL.

The Governor of Nebraska Authorized to Form a New Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—William Jennigs Bryan, late Democratic nominee for the presidency, after all may be a colonel in the volunteer army now being organized to drive the Spaniards out of the Western hemisphere. The secretary of war authorized the governor of Nebraska to raise a regiment of infantry for the service of the government under the president's call for 75,000 additional volunteers.

The governor previously had requested authority to do this, and the regiment he proposed to tender the government is being recruited with the expectation that Mr. Bryan will be the commanding officer.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Governor Stephens has offered W. J. Bryan the colonelcy of a Missouri regiment. The Nebraskan replied he expected a commission from his own state.

FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physician said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it, and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its return. I am glad to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. M. COBURN, 8 Union St., Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO WORK AMONG SOLDIERS.

Youngstown Y. M. C. A. Secretary Going to Tampa—Soldier Buried at Akron.

YOUNGSTOWN, June 1.—Herbert K. Caskey, secretary of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian association, will leave today for Tampa, Fla., to take charge of the Ohio branch Y. M. C. A. work among the United States troops encamped there. Mr. Caskey was among the first to volunteer his services, wherever he might be sent.

AKRON, June 1.—The funeral services over the remains of Fred D. Haushalter, a member of Company B, Eighth regiment, Ohio volunteers, who died at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., were held in this city yesterday at the First Church of Christ. The church was filled to overflowing. The boy was universally known and liked. A perfect mass of flowers covers the casket. A detail of Grand Army and Sons of Veterans acted as a military escort.

Moneymaking Railroads.

YOUNGSTOWN, June 1.—The assessment report of the county auditor shows the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and Pennicky roads to be away up as moneymakers. The figures here given for the past year are for the two roads which are together 177 miles long. Gross earnings, $4,666,686; per mile, $26,337; net earnings, $1,441,993; per mile, $8,145; total operating expenses, $3,224,692. The assessments for tax purposes was placed at $22,000 a mile for the main track, which carries the right of way, and $7,000 a mile for the second track; the side tracks at $3,000 a mile; the rolling stock at $6,470 a mile, and moneys and credits at $2,700 a mile.

Receivers Appointed.

AKRON, June 1.—On application of Herbert Cole and Miner J. Allen, John Memmer and Mr. Cole were yesterday appointed receivers for the Akron Silverplate company and immediately a suit was commenced to force the statutary liability. The company is incorporated for $10,000 and the liabilities according to the petition amount to $43,997.06. J. P. Loomis is president and Herbert W. Cole general manager.

From the Wrecked Belvidere.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—The Norwegian steamer Kong Frode arrived this afternoon with the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Belvidere. Vice President Capote, of the Cuban republic, was among the passengers.

Thirty-four Lives Lost

VICTORIA, B. C., June 1.—[By Associated Press]—The schooner Lady Deane Gray foundered near Cape Flattery, May 22, and only twenty-seven of sixty-one passengers were saved. They were Klondike prospectors.

The Y. M. C. A. at Tampa.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 1.—[By Associated Press]—Herbert K. Caskey, general secretary, left today for Tampa, to superintend the Ohio branch of the Young Men's Christian Association with the troops.

Paper Factory Explosion.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—Ten people were seriously injured by an explosion in the paper factory of Tobias New & Company this morning. Quite a number were slightly injured.

Lincoln's Son in-Law Enlists.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 1.—[By Associated Press]—Warren Beckwith, who eloped with Robert Lincoln's daughter, enlisted today as a private.

General Miles at Tampa.

TAMPA, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—General Miles and staff arrived here this morning.

To Give Bryan a Chance.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Alger authorized today another regiment in Nebraska, so that W. J. Bryan can become a colonel.

A Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Mrs Edith Weise wish to extend their thanks to all who assisted them in their hour of sadness, and especially to the members of the new Military band for the excellent music rendered at the funeral.

The Fish and Game Laws

In several north western states have been considerably modified. Send for free synopsis of these laws to W B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On May 3, 17, June 7 and 21, the North Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at exceptionally low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota' Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, including the famous Black Hills district. Better own a farm! Start now! Apply to nearest ticket agent or address.

C. Traver, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.,

Or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE EYE OF THE SHIP

HOW THE BATTLE BEGINS ON A BATTLESHIP.

Upon the Bridge the Brain of the Sleeping Giant Appears With a Marine Glass in His Hand—Slowly the Wise Brain Reads the Distant Flashes.

Vast in bulk, huge in girth, powerful as a floating Gibraltar is a modern battle ship. A leviathan of death with the nerves of a schoolgirl; a behemoth of destruction with the heels of a racehorse; a Frankenstein of war, controlled in every detail by a master mind.

Lying inert upon the water, motionless and apparently asleep, there is nothing more deceptive than a modern battle ship. The guns are swathed and deserted, no smoke spouts from the funnels, the magazines are closed, the decks are lifeless except for the guard, and the whole effect is that of peaceful clumsiness, of awkward inaction.

Yet it is the idleness of a wonderful athlete, the slumber of an iron giant endowed with almost every power possessed by a human being, even that of sight.

In the curving steel ram at the bow it has a nose that is not much in the matter of smelling, but is terribly effective in other ways. Its breast is sheathed in steel. The huge funnels are the nostrils, through which the monster breathes. Its mouth and teeth are the mighty guns which peep from the barbettes and ports.

Below decks are the great furnaces, which act as a digestive apparatus, or stomach, which devours food in the shape of coal, by means of which the giant is kept alive. Here also are the boilers, or lungs, which work the valves of the cylinders, or ventricles. By these ventricles the screws and rudder, which may be termed the heels and feet, are worked. In the vitals, or bowels, of the monster, also, are the engines, or heart, which throb powerfully and distribute the energy which supplies the boilers, or lungs, with heat and otherwise give life and action to the ship.

And up on the bridge is that wonderful instrument, the range finder, the eye of the ship, which enables her gunners to tell exactly where an enemy is.

And the battle ship is a creature with nerves. Running from stem to stern of the mighty fabric are electric wires for bells and speaking tubes, connecting every part of the ship. In times of action these nerves thrill and tingle like those of a hysterical woman.

But where is the brain, or the mind, of the battle ship in action?

Forward in the conning tower. Here the nerves of the great ship are gathered in a sort of central ganglion. This is a little circular compartment of steel, with walls eight to ten inches in thickness. Through a narrow slit he surveys the sea from side to side. There are a dozen of electric buttons and speaking tubes, each running to a different part of the ship. However over these nerve-ends is the mind, or the brain of the battle ship. He is dressed in the blue and gold of a captain.

With a touch of his finger he can control the sleeping ship at will. He can start the feet and the heels, point the nose, set the nostrils to breathing black smoke, the heart of throbbing, and bare the threatening fang-like teeth ready for instant war.

Suppose the battle ship Indiana to be anchored outside Sandy Hook, waiting for anything that may turn up in the way of an enemy. By means of heliograph messages she holds communication with the Long Island shore.

It is 10 o'clock in the morning, and the huge ship is apparently asleep. Its nerves are quieted into a sort of opium dream. Its nostrils show no sign of life its heart is silent, and its teeth appear harmless.

A young lieutenant slowly paces the bridge. Suddenly there is a gleam of light away off on the Long Island shore. It is followed by another and another. An orderly is hastily dispatched for the captain.

Upon the bridge the brain of the sleeping giant appears with a marine glass in his hand. Slowly the wise brain reads the distant flashes:

"A Spanish war ship has just passed Fire Island, headed in the direction of the Jersey coast," reads the mind.

The captain turns and speaks a few words to the young lieutenant, then whistles through one of the ship's tubes, or nerves, which runs to the ward room, where many of the officers are congregated

"Clear the ship for action" is the command. At the same time the Captain presses an electric button and there goes thrilling along the wire to the engine room a message which speaks through a shrill bell to the engineer, "Full steam immediately."

The monster wakes. The boatswain's whistle shrieks, and the jacktars come swarming out on the decks like rats from the hold of a sinking ship.

To a novice the men would appear to be tumbling all over each other without rhyme or reason. Yet every man knows just what to do. The anchors are lashed, the boats are made fast to spars and put overboard, the awnings come down, the davits are lowered to the deck and everything is quickly brought down to a bare fighting basis.

The Captain is still on the bridge scanning the horizon carefully His mind is perfectly at ease. He knows that everything will be done properly. With half a dozen unexpected words he has awakened the big ship from stem to stern, and has set hundreds of men to work with desperate energy to get things into ship shape. By this time the funnels are spouting black smoke.

Below the decks there is another scene of activity. A dozen brawny men stripped to the waist are feeding the digestive apparatus of the vessel.

Two or three oilers are hustling around among the steel muscles with long-nozzled cans in their hands. The engineer is overseeing the work of coupling up the boilers.

The steam gauges which indicate the pulse of the steam giant are beginning to swing around on their dials. Its fighting blood is beginning to rise.

Again the Captain speaks through one of the tubes, and up goes the Stars and Stripes. He presses a button and along the nerves of the ship flashes the order to "Go ahead full speed."

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Tuberculin, Benefit of the Cattle Commission's Work

The report of the cattle commission is interesting, particularly in what it says about tuberculin, as the value of tuberculin has been sometimes questioned, growing out of the pioneer work of Doctors Lyman and Osgood. The present commission say: "We have in tuberculin a fairly reliable diagostic agent. It should be used to verify the diagnosis on cattle condemned as tuberculous on a physical examination, and it should be used where owners of herds are desirous of eradicating this scourge from among their herds. The disease can be eradicated where the test is applied two or three times, and the owner complies with the laws of hygiene, and has a barn that can be properly disinfected. Where a breeder exercises intelligent care it is even possible to raise a healthy herd from a diseased one."

The commiss on do good work in calling attention to the importance of proper sanitary and hygienic conditions. Among infectious diseases tuberculosis is most amenable of all to general hygienic methods. Each cow should have 1,000 cubic feet of air per hour; if the air space provided is less than this, then the supply of fresh air will need to be greater. Our cattle owners must be educated to pay more attention to the sanitary surroundings of their stock, and to keep only healthy animals under the most healthful surroundings. If diseased animals are picked out year after year there will be no diminishing the prevalence of tuberculosis if a group of slightly diseased ones are left behind which in time may develop the disease. It would be well for every farmer to clean and whitewash his barn twice a year whether any cattle have been taken out or not. In this way, if any infectious material exists in the barn it would at least be reduced in quantity, and the danger would be lessened.

The commission allude to the increasing use of tuberculin which bids fair to use up all of last year's appropriation in voluntary request work had it not been for the legislation of last year restricting such work. The commission recommend more stringent care in guarding against the introduction of diseased cattle into the state, and call attention to the fact that the question of the advisability of placing quarantine restrictions on cattle going into a country or state is one that is thoroughly well established. In Europe quarantine regulations and the requirement of the tuberculin test is very general.

The work of the cattle commission during the past few years has been such that cases of generalized or advanced tuberculosis have become very scarce. Of the number of animals condemned in 1895, 32 percent had general tuberculosis, while of those condemned in 1897 only a little over 3 per cent had the disease in an advanced stage. These figures well illustrate the practical benefits resulting from the work of the cattle commission.

A College of Forestry.

The bill for establishing a College of Forestry at Cornell University, and for placing in its hands for management a tract of 30,000 acres in the Adirondack mountains, has been passed by the New York Legislature and signed by the Governor, and its provisions are to be immediately carried out, says the American Architect. The faculty of the college is to consist of a professor, two instructors, a forest manager and such rangers and superintendents as may be required, and it is provided that the proceeds of timber cut and sold from the college forests shall be paid to the State.

The intention evidently is to try to found a school which shall be to this country what the great foreign schools of forestry are to Germany and France; and, in view of the immense value to a territory like ours of the restoration of the natural growth of timber, and the proper administration of the dwindling forests which still belong to us, it is to be hoped that it will receive the popular support that it deserves. In Germany there is no profession more highly esteemed than that of forest administration; to the knowledge and skill of his confidant and friend, the manager of his forests, the great noble often owes the largest part of his income, and the sons of aristocratic houses not unfrequently prepare themselves, by professional study of the art, for the duties which will devolve upon them in the care of great landed estates.

Although we have no counts or princes, and no laws on entail for keeping together the landed property of wealthy families, it is already easy, and might be made still more so, for corporations to hold, for a term of years long enough to carry out its plans, large tracts of land suitable for growing timber, and, while such corporations are usually obliged by law to sell the land at the end of a given period, they are, to a certain extent, compensated for this restriction by the trifling present cost of such property, which would make the profit on the original outlay when the land was sold, as, perhaps, the end of 100 years, with its covering of well-matured timber, great enough, and sure enough, to be very attractive.

Temporary Remedies.

Insecticides are but temporary and local remedies, but the natural enemies of insects may be able to hold a general and perennial balance of power. In our investigations of the food of vetebrates at Cornell University during the past year, we have found examples of each of the five great classes of vertebrates feeding upon insects. These are the fishes, reptiles, batrachians (particularly toads), reptiles (especially snakes and land turtles), birds (nearly all kinds), and mammals, (notably skunks). These animals of which I make special mention are worthy of our kindest care and encouragement if we wish the destruction of insects on the premises, but birds are by far our chief aids in destroying these pests.

I have heard it said that if a young lamb by accident becomes separated from its mother for half a day or more, that the ewe should be milked out before the lamb gets a chance to suckle, as there is danger of losing the lamb if this is not done.

SHEEP CULTURE

Advice Where a Point is Made of Growing Lambs for the Market.

Sheep and wool are appreciating in value, and the business of growing them is likely to be prosperous for a term of years, the point is well taken just now What breeds to use and how to conduct the business depends upon the object in view in growing them and the environment or surrounding circumstances. For instance, if sheep are to be kept on low ground, the Romney Marsh breed are the right ones. If the land is hilly or mountainous, Merinos are the best. And if on old, well-cultivated farms near market for lambs, any of the Down breeds are suitable. On the ranges of the West, Southwest and South, the present sheep need breeding up, and there is not so good a sheep to breed up with as the Rambouillets or French Merions. To commend them for this purpose are their hardiness, density, firmness, length and weight of wool, size of the animals and great prepotency, the pure-bloods having been bred in lin over a century. To show the esteem in which they are held on the Western sheep ranches, the ranchers last season took the last carload of rams that could be found in any locality in the East.

On Eastern farms, if a point is to be made of growing lambs for market without much regard for quantity of wool, and if there are good enclosed Winter quarters for them, and succulent and rich food, any of the Down breeds or the Dorsets would answer the purpose well. Most of the ewes of farmers are Merino grades. A cross of pure-bred Down rams upon them produces very fine early market lambs; but when the blood of the ewes is mainly of English breeds I would cross them with Rambouillets. Sheep do well in Summer where they can get sufficient herbage either of fine or coarse grasses many of the weeds or leaves of bushes and briars. If their range is limited A change of pasture occasionally is desirable. Pue water and constant access to salt are necessary to health. Good clover or fine hay will carry them through the Winter nicely, but a little grain daily from February to grass is advisable. Timothy hay is not a suitable food for sheep. Merino sheep will winter well on bright straw and a pint of grain a day. In this case they should be fed a third more straw than they will eat up clean, because they reject the coarse butts. They will not refuse a daily feed of roots or silage. Such will benefit them, but it is not a necessity as with Eaglish sheep.

Value of Coal Ashes.

As a walk around the dwelling of down to the barn they are first class. They are good for street crossings and when the pavements are icy, just splendid. As an improver of roads for horses and wagons they come in very handy when the clay subsoil is sticky But as an improver of clay soils for farm purposes their value is nil. A neighbor who hauls out much manure from town claims that he has had enough of coal ashes. He is a gardener and all of his land is now filled with coal cinders which dull his hoes and other tools while working his land. In planting cabbage and tomato plants he has to use a stick to plant with, for he says if a cinder runs against his finger when planting, he has a sore finger; it does not hurt a stick. J. F. says that "10 to 30 tons of coal ashes may be applied per acre." Why not use sand to ameliorate the clay instead of cinders? We have a soil in some portions of our hills hereabouts which is filled with fine broken flint. Farmers have no love for such a soil and coal ashes are just as bad. My gardener friend tells me that he is going to use sand to ameliorate a certain warm spot of clay on his farm. This is interesting and I shall watch it.—F. K. S., Festus, Jefferson Co., Mo.

Treat Cows Like Horses.

Aim to keep the cows perfectly clean. Until you have tried it you don't know what an economical and paying policy it is. Clean, dry bedding for the milch cattle goes a long ways, but it does not do all. Cows should be daily curried the same as horses, which not only removes all stable compost and dirt from their flanks and legs, but keeps the skin stimulated and conduces to the animal's health. And, as regards neatness and auxiliary to milk purity, the procedure goes without saying. Nothing looks so "penny wise and pound foolish" as to see a dairyman brush off the cow's udder preparatory to milking, while her flanks are covered with filth. Once get the cows' bodies clean, and it is a comparatively easy matter to keep them so. With a daily change of bedding and a daily currying the feat is accomplished.—Geo. E. Newell.

Throwing Feed Away.

There are many ways of reducing the cost of milk, but the one that should receive the first consideration is the cow. Is she a good one? If she is not, then the problem of how to make cheaper milk is a hard one to solve. I believe that one first-class cow in a herd of scrubs would, if the owner were an observing man, soon be the means of lessening the cost of the milk in that dairy by replacing the scrubs with good cows. When an observing man notices the difference in yield between a good cow and a poor one it sets him to thinking, and he finds out that it does not pay to keep poor cows. When one good cow will yield as much as three poor ones it does not require much intelligence to see that the extra food taken to support three cows in stead of one is just that much feed thrown away.—V. M. Couth.

Sweet Cream Butter.

But why make sweet cream butter? The general market, where it goes to the average consumer, does not demand it. Unless one wants it for use in the family, or has special consumers that prefer it, I can see no occasion for making it. Of course, if one has customers that want sweet cream butter it should be made, That is the only business like way to do; make an article just exactly as the consumer wants it, and then a good price can be obtained. If a customer thinks he wants sweet cream butter, make some for him and let him try it. The chances are that after he has tried it, he will prefer that from ripened cream. I have seen sweet cream butter entered many times at fairs and never knew it once to draw a prize.—C. F. Goodrich, Wisconsin.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.

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- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsburgh lv.	7 00	1 30	5 30	10 00	6 05
Rochester "	8 05	2 35	6 35	6 15	7 15
Conway "				7 28	
Leetonia "	9 12	3 42	7 42	7 35	8 22
Lisbon "	9 25	3 55	7 55	7 50	8 35
Salem "	9 30	4 00	8 00	8 20	8 45
Alliance { ar.	9 55	4 25	8 25	8 37	9 00
Alliance { lv.				8 49	
Sterlingville "				9 06	
Canton "	10 26	4 57	8 57	9 22	9 37
Massillon "	10 38	5 09	9 09	9 37	9 52
Navarre "				9 44	
Orrville "	11 00	5 31	9 31	9 55	10 10
Smithville "				10 10	
Wooster "	11 18	5 49	9 49	10 23	10 38
Shreve "				10 44	
Big Prairie "				10 54	
Lakeville "				10 57	
Loudonville "				11 10	10 30
Perrysville "				11 20	
Lucas "				11 34	AM
Mansfield "	12 20	7 00	11 00	11 50	11 30
Crestline ar.	12 45	7 30	11 30	12 20	5 50
Bucyrus "	1 11	PM	12 26	2 20	6 40
Lima "	2 38		2 05	4 25	10 10
Van Wert "	3 31		2 50	5 11	11 33
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 35		3 45	6 45	12 45
Warsaw lv.	5 31		4 55		2 45
Plymouth "	5 10		5 31		3 25
Valparaiso "	7 00		6 30		5 45
Chicago ar.	9 05		8 00		7 45
	PM		AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	30	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv.	17 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 45	1 20	4 00	
Plymouth "	10 38	6 05	2 45	5 59	
Warsaw "	11 30	6 55	3 38	6 37	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	8 10	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert lv.	2 18	9 30	6 36		32
Lima "	3 11	10 23	7 35	8 30	AM
Bucyrus "	4 11	11 23	9 45	10 09	8 10
Crestline ar.	5 11	12 20	10 25	10 50	6 20
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	6 45
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	6 58
Perrysville "	7 05			11 41	6 11
Loudonville "	7 38			11 51	6 17
Lakeville "	7 38			12 03	6 27
Big Prairie "	7 38			12 12	6 31
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	6 39
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 00
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25
Burton City "	8 37				7 31
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 38
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	7 50
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 24
Maximo "	f9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance { ar.	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance { lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	2 50	9 40
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 41	10 10
Leetonia "	10 45		2 47	b....	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55		10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	7 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

	10	
	AM	
	11 30	
	3 53	
	4 35	
	5 30	
	6 40	
	10 10	
	11 33	
	12 45	
	2 45	
	3 25	
	5 45	
	PM	

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. fFlag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-28-97-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 26, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun	
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m	
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	8 00	3 15		
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	8 12	3 25		
Newburg..... "	9 18	8 25	3 30		
Hudson..... "	9 45	9 06	4 15		
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	9 19	4 32		
Akron..... "	10 10	9 33	4 45		
Orrville ...{ Ar	11 00	10 25	5 40		
Orrville ...{ Lv	11 08	10 33	5 46		
Millersburg.. "	11 41	11 16	6 30	6 00	
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 25	p. m	7 07	
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 50	12 40		7 20	
Mt. Vernon { Lv	1255	12 45		7 25	
Centerburg... "	1 17	1 12		7 52	
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 52		8 28	
Columbus.....Ar	2 10	2 15		8 55	
	p. m	a. m		a. m	
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 40			
	p. m	a. m			

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m	p.m.	
Cincinnati... Lv	8 00	8 00			
Columbus....Lv	11 30	12 35		4 35	
Westerville.. "	11 55	1 06		5 02	
Centerburg.. "	12 31	1 51		5 39	
M. Vernon { Ar	12 56	2 20		6 05	
M. Vernon { Lv	11 00	12 25		16 10	
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40		6 25	
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35	
Orrville... { Ar	3 06	4 45	9 35	p.m.	
Orrville... { Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40		
Akron..... { Ar		5 56			
Akron..... { Lv	4 05	6 05	11 087		
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 48		
Hudson..... "	4 30	6 30	11 02		
Newburg..... "	5 05	7 05	11 42		
Euclid Ave... "	5 16	7 16	12 04		
Cleveland....Ar	5 30	7 30	12 10		
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m		

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	118
	a.m.			p.m
	†6 11		Lv..Millersburg..Ar	†6 00
	7 00	0	" ....Killbuck.... "	5 30
	8 10	18	" ....Warsaw.... "	4 15
	8 55	27	" ...Cooperdale... "	1 0[illegible]
	9 20	33	Ar.....Trinway..... "	2[illegible]
	†1015	50	Ar ...Zanesville...Ar	†124
	a.m.			

† Daily except Sunday. ‖ Lunch.
Where no time is given trains do not stop
Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.
Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.
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No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a.m and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m
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CLEVELAND, O.
C. B. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.
73 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, } Receivers.
Time Table—In effect Nov. 28, 1897

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 6*	No[illegible]
	a. m.	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	8 45	4 00	
Oak Harbor.....	9 37	4 47	
Fremont.....	10 00	5 2[illegible]	
Clyde.....	10 15	5 37	
Bellevue.....	10 29	5 51	
Monroeville.....	10 44	6 06	
Norwalk.....	10 56	6 18	
Wellington.....	11 16	7 03	
Spencer.....	11 46	7 19	
Lodi.....	12 01 p	7 27	
Creston.....	12 6	7 41	
[illegible]ville.....	12 41	8 07	a. m
Massillon.....Lv	1 15	8 45	6 06
Navarre.....	1 37		6 22
Zoar.....	1 01		6 46
Valley Jct.....	2 06		6 55
Sherrodsville.....	2 31		7 19
Bowerston.....	2 45		7 35
Unionvale.....	3 3[illegible]		8 25
[illegible]nterton.....	4 20		9 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 40		9 35
Wheeling.....	4 50		9 45

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*
	a. m.	p. m.	
Wheeling.....	8 40	8 4[illegible]	
Martin's Ferry...	8 50	3 56	
Warrenton.....	9 10	4 20	
Unionvale.....	9 58	5 09	
Bowerston.....	10 45	5 59	
Sherrodsville.....	11 00	13	
Valley Jct.....	11 25	6 34	
Zoar.....	11 32	6 41	
Navarre.....	11 58	7 04	a. m.
Massillon.....	12 30 p	7 20	5 06
Orrville.....	12 55		5 37
Creston.....	1 23		6 01
Lodi.....	1 38		6 18
Spencer.....	1 54		6 33
Wellington.....	2 06		6 4[illegible]
Norwalk.....	2 46		7 28
Monroeville.....	2 58		7 40
Bellevue.....	3 13		7 55
Clyde.....	3 28		8 10
Fremont.....	3 45		8 27
Oak Harbor.....	4 08		8 50
Toledo.....Ar	5 00		9 45

Ohio River Division. *Daily.

	a. m.	p. m.	
Wheeling.....Lv.	*8 40	*3 45	
Brilliant.....	9 34	4 44	
Mingo Jct.....	9 44	4 54	
Steubenville.Ar.	9 55	5 06	
Steubenville, Lv.	*8 30	*3 40	
Mingo Jct.....	8 41	3 51	
Brilliant.....	8 5[illegible]	4 01	
Wheeling.....Ar.	9 45	4 50	

*Daily

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen'l Pass Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.

Time table in effect May 16, 1897.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire.....	.....	5 50		
Bridgeport.....	.....	6 05	1 40	5 00
Uhrichsville.....	4 45	8 10	3 45	7 12
New Philadelphia....	5 04	8 28	4 03	7 28
Canal Dover.....	5 11	8 36	4 10	7 35
Justus.....	5 41	9 04	4 39	8 03
Massillon.....	6 00	9 23	4 54	8 18
Canal Fulton.....	6 13	9 40	5 11	.....
Warwick.....	6 25	9 49	5 18	.....
Sterling.....	6 48	10 12	5 40	.....
Seville.....	6 55	10 18	5 46	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	7 04	10 26	5 55	.....
Medina.....	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Lester.....	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Brooklyn.....	8 14	11 34	7 04	.....
Cleveland.....	8 30	11 50	7 15	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M	A.M.
Lester.....	8 25	10 50	6 4[illegible]	3 25
Grafton.....	8 43	11 07	6 58	3 42
Elyria.....	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain.....	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland.....	7 20	2 25	5 33	.....
Brooklyn.....	7 36	2 41	5 47	.....
Lester.....	8 22	3 26	6 42	.....
Medina.....	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Seville.....	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Sterling.....	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Warwick.....	9 1[illegible]	4 22	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton.....	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon.....	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 30
Justus.....	10 03	5 02	8 25	6 46
Canal Dover.....	10 34	5 31	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia....	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 28
Uhrichsville.....	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport.....	1 30	8 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire.....		8 25		

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain.....	6 27	2 25	4 25	9 50
Elyria.....	6 44	2 39	4 40	10 05
Grafton.....	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester.....	7 23	3 12	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10	† No. 6
Massillon	A. M.	A.7 30	A11 30	P 3 3[illegible]	P. 6 30
Canton...	5 38	8 15	P12 06	4 11	7 40
Akron....	6 22	9 05	1 00	5 1[illegible]	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 05	2 10	6 2[illegible]	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	No. 47
Cleveland	A.7 15	A11 00	P 1 3[illegible]	P 3 30	P..5 35
Akron	8 27	P12 01	2 30	4 40	7 35
Canton...	9 41	1 08	3 05	5 44	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	4 10	6 1[illegible]	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Sailer.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1897 Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Massillon Churches Pay Tribute to the Nation's Heroes.

PATRIOTIC SONGS AND MUSIC.

The Rev. F. M. Simpson Preaches to the G. A. R. of the City—Flag Drill and a Stirring Sermon at the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

There were special Memorial services at several of the Massillon churches on Sunday, and in nearly all the national anthem and patriotic songs were sung and some tribute paid to the heroes of the civil war. At the morning service at the First M. E. church a large picture of General Grant, draped with the stars and stripes, occupied a prominent position, and during the singing of "America" fifteen or twenty boys performed a flag drill which was very effective. The sermon by the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith was "In Memory of Those who Fell in the Civil War," and was intended particularly for the boys of the congregation. Dr Smith spoke of the glory of patriotism and its relation to a religious life. He described the sacrifices made by many who gave up their business, studies, homes and friends in order that they might serve their country and in many cases die for it. From personal experiences Dr. Smith was enabled to give a vivid description of the sufferings and privations of camp life, and told several touching stories, illustrating the bravery and loyalty of those who died "to save their country, the constitution and the freedom of the world."

At the First Reformed church the Rev. Wm. H. Shults preached a Memorial sermon at the evening service, there being also special music suitable to the occasion.

m any were not able to gain an entrance last evening to the Christian church. Long before time for the service the church was packed to its utmost capacity. The choir had prepared special patriotic music, and the rendering of it was excellent. Never was a selection sung with more feeling and vigor than was "America" at the close of the service. The Rev. Simpson chose as a text the words of St. Peter, "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people. Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God Honor the King." He said in part: Christianity recognizes two garbs. When men become citizens of the kingdom of God, they do not thereby cease to be citizens of the kingdoms and republics of earth. Christianity says we must make supplications, prayers, intercessions and to give thanks for all men; that we must be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to honor the King. To give unto Cæsar's the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's.

Mr. Simpson spoke of our country, equal in area to that of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, European Turkey, Palestine, Japan and China proper. Emerson wrote: "America is another name for opportunity." The speaker then told of the wonderful productive nature of the country, stating that with a population like that of England we would have 1,476,000,000. "Vast possibilities are before us," he said, "only believe. All of this was preserved to us by the 'Boys in Blue.' State rights or the federal union of states gave place to a federal republic. Yet secession was largely a sophism. The pirate ship told the story. The twelfth article of the treaty of Utrecht bound slavery upon us. This caused Thomas Jefferson in his first draft of the American Declaration of Independence to say: 'He (the king) has waged cruel war against human nature itself. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce.'

"Our liberty was colorblind," continued Mr. Simpson, "priest and people believed slavery divine, but the old Liberty Bell sounded out continually proclaim liberty through all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.' And to you, members of the G. A. R., we ascribe all honor. Friends, liberty burns in every human heart This is the philosophy of the Spanish-Cuban war, liberty is God-given, and while the submarine cables have been vibrating under the language of diplomacy, the whispered prayers of starving women and homeless little childrin have thrilled the wires which connect the world with the throne of God. America, the champion of freedom, has said that this cruelty must stop. And to this end the boys of the North are locking arms with the boys of the South—thank God for that—and if we, the young men, cannot stop it we had better turn the task over to the Grand Army of the Republic, who know no failure."

Mr. Simpson continued at length upon the reason why we should remember our dead, and then spoke of our future work. Tomorrow we will strew beautiful flowers upon the graves of our heroic dead. Let us of't repeat the story of their self-sacrifice. Let us perpetuate their memory ever.

"Nor wreck nor change, nor winters' blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That guilds your sacred tomb."

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

"Pianiste" and "Artiste."

We observe with pain that impassioned press agents and would be genteel persons persist in calling a female pianist a "pianiste," thinking thereby to determine sex by the final letter. But "pianiste" is the French word for pianist, and it is a masculine noun as well as feminine.

And so there is a mistaken use of the word "artiste." Mr. Leonidas Swet, the formidable pianist, is an artist, but Miss Eugenia Hammerkuis is a charming "artiste," as well as a fascinating "pianiste." "Artiste," however, is a French word and is primarily masculine. The English word "artist," meaning specifically "one skilled in music," is as old as 1590—"argues a bad eare and a bungling artist"—and Addison in 1712 spoke of "that excellent artist having shown us the Italian musick in its perfection."

But this word is now obsolete except as in the general application, "one who cultivates one of the fine arts, in which the object is mainly to gratify the æsthetic emotions by perfection of execution, whether in creation or representation." The word "artiste" is a reintroduction of the French word, "in consequence of the modern tendency to restrict 'artist' to those engaged in the fine arts, and especially painting." It means a public performer who appeals to the æsthetic faculties, as a singer, dancer or one who makes a fine art of his employment, as a cook, barber, corn doctor. Thus Chorley spoke in 1832 of "the German artistes who did such ample justice to the choruses of the 'Freischutz,'" and the "artistes" were male and female. If the sex of the performer must be indicated in one word, why do not the anxious use the word of Horace Walpole, "artistess," which means a female artist? It is no viler form than "artiste" in sexual distinction.—Musical Record.

The Blacks In Africa.

The traveler in South Africa is astonished at the strong feeling of dislike and contempt—one might almost say of hostility—which the bulk of the whites show to their black neighbors. He asks what can be the cause. It seems to spring partly from the old feeling of contempt for the slaves, a feeling which has descended to a generation that has never seen slavery as an actual system, partly from physical aversion, partly from an incompatibility of character and temper which makes the faults of the colored man more offensive to the white than the (perhaps morally as grave) faults of members of his own white stock.

It rarely if ever happens that a native, whatever his standing among his own people—for to the whites there is practically no difference between one black and another—is received within a white man's house on any social occasion. Indeed, he would seldom be permitted, save as a servant, to enter a private house, but would be received on the stoop (veranda). When Khama, the most important chief now left south of the Zambezi, a Christian and a man of high personal character, was in England in 1895 and was entertained at luncheon by the Duke of Westminster and other persons of social eminence, the news of the reception given him excited annoyance and disgust among the whites in South Africa. I was told that at a garden party given a few years ago by the wife of a white bishop the appearance of a native clergyman caused many of the white guests to withdraw in dudgeon.—"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce.

The Temple of Solomon.

A noted statistician and investigator who has lots of time for such work has been doing some figuring on the cost of the temple of Solomon, says the Philadelphia Record, and says few people even in these days of palmy extravagance and millionaire display have an adequate impression of the enormous cost of the great temple. According to Villalpandus, the "talents" of gold, silver and brass were equal to the enormous sum of £6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to English money, was equal to £575,296,203. The vessels of silver, according to the same authority, were still more valuable, being set down as worth £646,344,000; priests' vestments and the robes of singers, £2,010,000, and the trumpets, £200,000.

To this add the expense of the building material, labor, etc, and some wonderful figures result. Ten thousand men hewing cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone, overseers, all of whom were employed for seven years and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed £6,733,970. If their daily food was worth 50 cents each, the sum total for all was £63,877,088 during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth £2,545,337,000. This gives a total just for this much of the expense, which by no means expresses the whole cost, of £10,719,760,261, or about $52,117,034,867.46.

Both Made the Same.

Frank L. Stanton says that on one occasion when William Hamilton Hayne was visiting Samuel Minturn Peck at the latter's home in Tuskaloosa the two poets strolled into the woods and paused to rest beneath the shadows of the pines. "Here are your favorite pines, Hayne," said Peck. "Let's dream a few poems beneath them." The languid summer day had its effect on them, and they were soon snoring and dreaming away. But suddenly both awoke and started down the home road at top speed, shouting as they ran. An army of yellow jackets had discovered them, and, not being partial to poetry, had forcibly and feelingly resented its intrusion on their domain. Later, at supper, Peck asked, "Did you make a poem, Hayne?"

"No," was the meek reply. "I made a poultice."

"So did I," said Peck.

BOTANY BAY HISTORY

THE TRUE STORY OF THE NOTORIOUS SOUTH SEA SITE.

No Convict Was Ever Landed There, No Settlement Ever Made There, and It Has Never Had Anything to Do With England's Penal System.

The first convict fleet sailed away from England in May, 1787, called at Rio Janeiro and arrived at Botany Bay early in January, 1788. In the fleet were a 20 gun frigate, an armed tender, three storeships and six transports, far the largest fleet that ever sailed to the South sea, though the largest vessel measured only 450 tons and the smallest only 270 tons.

On the six small transports for this long, tropical voyage were packed convicts numbering 564 men and 192 women. There were also carried 168 marines and 10 officers, a few surgeons and mechanics, the wives of 40 of the marines and 18 children, the offspring of convicts. Approximately 1,000 persons therefore went to found the colony in the newest world less than 110 years old. Captain Philip of the British navy was placed in command of the expedition and given a commission as governor and captain general of New South Wales.

It is easy for the visitor of today to understand the blank dismay that Philip must have felt when the fleet sailed into Botany Bay and he saw for the first time the place which had been recommended to him as the spot for settlement. It had been selected by the advice of Captain Cook, whose botanists had been so delighted with the profusion of new plants they found there that they had given it the expressive name. Philip found on first examination that a more unsuitable site for a new settlement hardly could have been chosen. The bay was shallow, there was no good anchorage, there was no good water, and the adjacent land was not fertile, except for botanical specimens.

Leaving the fleet anchored in the bay, Philip started up the coast in his tender to hunt for a better home. Nine miles to the northward he found himself facing those great gates now known as Sydney head, which Cook had seen from a distance, and, satisfied with Botany Bay, had marked on his chart as a possible harbor for small boats. Philip rounded the south head and was amazed to see opening before him the bays of Port Jackson—Snyder harbor now—tamed the world over as the finest harbor in the seven seas and disputed for that distinction by few. Three days of exploration left no possible doubt that this was the place to be selected, and Philip returned at once to Botany.

The fleet was standing out of the bay, when two French frigates appeared in the offing. They bore an exploring party under Comte de la Perouse, without hostile intentions, which was an immense relief to the colonists. Botany Bay was left to the Frenchmen. They refreshed and refitted there, staying until March, and burying on shore one of their company, the naturalist of the expedition, who died of wounds received in an encounter with the natives of an island they had touched. A few months later the French expedition was shipwrecked, and every one of the crew was murdered by the natives of Vanikoro, one of the Santa Cruz islands. In 1825 a monument was erected by the French government to the memory of the commander of the expedition at Botany Bay.

This is all of the story of Botany Bay, a name long infamous because of its association with convict transportation. No convict ever was landed there, no settlement ever was made there, and it never had anything more to do with the "system" than I have related. It is a circular bay, with an entrance so wide as to leave it almost an open roadstead. The shores are flat, low, sandy and uninteresting.

When I went there not long ago, the tide was out and the beach was foul with all sorts of drifts. One peninsula, which juts between the bay and the ocean, has been reserved for noxious trades, and they will elbow the obelisk erected to the memory of Captain Cook, so that in the future the bay will be no more savory than its name has been, unjustly, in the past. The French monument is at the other side of the entrance to the bay.

It was the 26th of January, 1788, when the fleet of Governor Arthur Philip entered what is now Sydney harbor. The settlement of the continent of Australia was begun.—Chicago Record.

He Should Have Brought Them.

A doctor tells a good story in connection with a lad who, until recently, was in his employ. It was part of his duties to answer the surgery bell and to usher the prospective patients into the consulting room. One morning there presented himself at the surgery entrance a mechanic with whom Buttons was on speaking terms.

"Hello, Jackson!" he remarked. "What's the matter with ye?"

"Oh, I just want to see the doctor," replied the visitor.

"Have yer brought yer symptoms with yer?" inquired Buttons. "That's the fust thing he'll ask yer about. If ye ain't brought 'em, ye'd better pop back, an get 'em. He won't be down for a quarter of an hour, an he's awful pertikler about 'em!"

"And would you believe it?" adds the doctor, "that fellow was actually about to act on the boy's advice when I entered the surgery!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The citizens of Berlin have a summary method of stopping the dangerous practice of carrying sticks and umbrellas horizontally. As soon as a man tucks his umbrella under his arm he will promptly feel a quick blow on it from behind. There is no use in his getting angry with the person who strikes the blow, because public opinion sanctions his conduct.

APHORISMS

No man should grunt who does not lift.

The way to be nothing is do nothing.—Howe.

Occupation is the scythe of time—Napoleon.

Dispatch is the soul of business.—Chesterfield.

A noble deed is a step toward God.—J. G. Holland.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.—Young.

Distance lends enchantment to the view.—Campbell.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry.—Goldsmith.

A faithful friend is the true image of the Diety.—Napoleon.

Every one can master a grief but he that hath it.—Shakespeare.

He that is not open to conviction, is not qualified for disucssion.—Whately

When a man is wrong and won't admit it he always gets angry.—Haliburton.

Our youth and our manhood are due to our country, but our declining years are due to ourselves.—Pliny.

If thou art a master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.—Fuller.

The chief want in life is somebody who shall make us do the best we can—Emerson.

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?—George Eliot.

There is as much greatness of mind in acknowledging a good turn as in doing it.—Seneca.

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.—Aristotle.

Disguise yourself as you may your fellow-men if you are honest with your self conscience will make known your real character, and the heart-searching one always knows it.—Payson

The man who has so little knowledge of human nature, as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.—Colton.

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

The region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

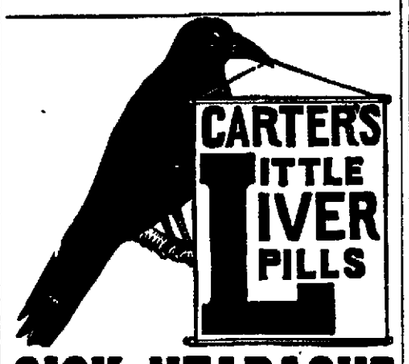
Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. The following from MRS. ANNIE CURTIS, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured It is a wonder to all that I got well."

For Bargains, Call at Office of

James R. Dunn

Stone Block.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

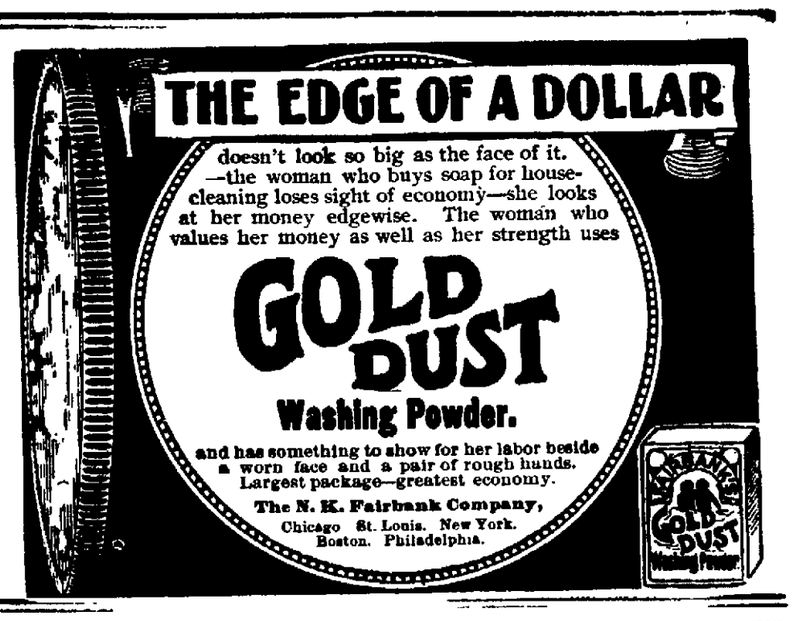
the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.


THE EDGE OF A DOLLAR
doesn't look so big as the face of it. —the woman who buys soap for house-cleaning loses sight of economy—she looks at her money edgewise. The woman who values her money as well as her strength uses
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder.
and has something to show for her labor beside a worn face and a pair of rough hands. Largest package—greatest economy.
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EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **Incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. **It is a wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

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LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $17; from Toledo, $14; from Detroit, $12.50.

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Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75.
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PORTO RICO ISLAND.

WHERE A GREAT BATTLE WITH SPAIN WAS FOUGHT.

Something About the Densely Populated Island, Its Climate, Products and Beauties—Ninety Per Cent of the People are Negroes.

In the discussion concerning the banishment of the Spanish flag from American territory, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record, we have heard nothing about the island of Porto Rico, which of course, is less important than Cuba, but is nevertheless the most beautiful, fertile and productive of all the Antilles. Compared with Cuba it is very small—not so large as the smallest of the six provinces into which the former island is divided. It is only 90 miles long from tip to tip and 36 broad at the widest part. The total area is 3,550 square miles—one-third smaller than Connecticut and not quite twice as large as Delaware.

The configuration of the island is different from that of Cuba. The land rises immediately from the seashore into a group of hills and mountains, culminating in a peak 3,678 feet high. These mountains are covered with magnificent timber and intersected with lovely valleys, watered by running streams, with a deep, rich soil that produces luxuriant crops of all tropical staples. It is said to be even more fertile than that of Cuba, if such a thing were possible, but owing to the hills and the rocks, the proportion of the land susceptible to cultivation is very much smaller. The chief products are sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton and fruits of all kinds, and the arable land is pretty well taken up. There are supposed to be very rich mineral deposits. Gold, iron copper, lead, salt and antimony have been found, and some of the mines have been worked for 200 or 300 years with a profit; but agriculture has paid so much better that the mineral resources have been left undeveloped. The timber upon the mountains is extremely valuable, being composed of the finest cabinet woods, and is easily accessible in the rainy season, when the streams are high.

The climate of Porto Rico is much more healthy than that of Cuba, and is as good as that of any tropical country on earth, owing to the absence of swamps, jungles and other lowlands which breed malaria. There is certainly no place in the West Indies so agreeable, as far as climate and temperature are concerned. The natural conditions are almost perfect. Yellow fever and other tropical diseases are unknown, except when they are brought into the seaports from the other islands. The thermometer often falls as low as 50 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter season and never rises above 85 degrees in midsummer. The nights are always cool and a sea breeze springs up regularly about 11 o'clock in the morning and goes down at sunset.

Porto Rico is densely populated, the total number of people enumerated at the last census being 784,709, or more than half as many as are in Cuba. If they were scattered evenly over the island, they would run about 22 to the square mile, but they are confined in towns and villages in the fertile valleys and upon the coast while the timber lands are totally uninhabited. Ninety per cent of the population are negroes or mulattoes; at least 400,000 are pure blooded descendants of the slaves that were brought over from Africa by the Spaniards. The white population does not exceed 50,000—35,000 Spaniards and a few English, Germans, Dutchmen Danes, Chinese, South Americans and Canary Islanders. Only 96,867 of the population can read and write, and these constitute the upper and middle classes in the cities and larger towns. The blacks are absolutely illiterate. There are no schools except those kept by the priests, and they are not encouraged. In the larger towns are several private schools for the rich, but there is no place where the children of the common people can get an education.

The capital, San Juan, is a picturesque place on the northern coast with a population of 23,41.. Ponce de Leon, on the southern coast has the largest population and is more popular and prosperous, having 37,000 people. St. Germaine has 30,000, and there are two or three other cities of more than 10,000 population.

The city of San Juan was founded by Ponce de Leon, who, in 1508, became its governor. San Juan is situated on an island and connected with the mainland by a bridge and a causeway. A fine high road extends across through the sugar regions of the city of Ponce. San Juan is protected by an enormous citadel which stands upon a rock that projects into the sea, and is surrounded by massive walls and stone and cement, in some places 100 feet high. The harbor is attractive and the city is a favorite place for Spanish sailors and soldiers, because of the fine climate and other attractions.

The body of Ponce de Leon, who died in Cuba of wounds received from the Indians in Florida, was brought from Porto Rico and deposited in a lead case under the altar of the Church of the Dominicans, and in the main plaza of the city is a monument to the memory of that romantic seeker of the fountain of youth. The inscription reads, "This narrow grave contains the remains of a man who was a lion by name and by deed."

Dunlavy's General.

Private James Dunlavy, of the Third Iowa, was the right man in the right place when the Northern troops were chasing Marmaduke and Price over Missouri and Arkansas.

Marmaduke was holding the Federal troops in check while Price's wagons crossed Mine Creek. Col Benteen's cavalry regiment broke Marmaduke's line. Private Dunlavy, following close upon the retiring Confederates, was met by a Confederate officer who mistaking his uniform, cried out angrily: "What do you mean by shooting your own men!"

"Give me your revolver!" was Dunlavy's only response.

"I surrender," said the officer, after a moment's pause, as he looked into muzzle of a pistol. "I thought I was with my own men."

The prisoner was taken to Gen Pleasanton. He proved to be Gen Marmaduke himself.

HE NEEDED PUNISHMENT.

But the Reason for I Was Not to the Traveler's Liking.

It was evident when the man rapped at the door of the backwoods cabin that he felt he had a grievance.

"Somethin' wrong, stranger?" inquired the man who came in answer to his knock, noticing his excited condition.

"Wrong! Well, I should tink there was. I met a boy about half a mile up the road that I think belongs to you."

"Long, gawky boy with a coonskin cap?" asked the man in the cabin.

"That's the one," returned the stranger.

"He had a gun and was evidently out after squirrels."

"Big, old-fashioned, muzzle-loading gun?" suggested the native.

"Yes; a big gun about half a foot longer that he is," answered the stranger. "I didn't stop to see whether it was a muzzle-loader or not, but I guess it was. It didn't look new enough for anything else."

"That was like all right enough," said the native. "What d'ye want of him?"

"I want him thrashed," replied the stranger, with emphasis. "I want him thrashed good and hard, so that he'll have a little sense."

"That's takin' a purty big contract, stranger," said the native doubtfully. "He's a right lively boy an' there ain't any one in these parts has licked him yet except his dad, which is me."

"Well, you're the one that I want to thrash him."

"Oh, that's different. I thought mebbe you was goin' to try it yourself. I don't mind lickin' the tar outen him when it's needful, jest so's to keep him in line an' teach him that the ol' man is some consider'ble yet. What's he been doin'?"

"He shot at me as I came along the road," replied the stranger.

"Sure about that?" asked the native, doubtfully.

"Sure? Of course I'm sure. He yelled out that I'd scared a squirrel he was after and he was going to wing me just to teach me to keep out of the way. Then he took deliberate aim and fired."

"An' you're here to kick about it!" exclaimed the native. "Well, don't you worry no more about that boy, stranger. I'll tan him good and plenty, and don't you fergit it. Aimed at you delib'rate an' never hit you, did he? Why, shootin' like that'll disgrace the hull fam'ly. Glad you spoke of it, stranger. If you hear any yellin' as you go down the road you kin know I'm teachin' that boy of mine that he can't ruin the reputation of two generations without havin' to suffer fer it."—Chicago Post.

An Unfortunate Dog.

Jimmy—Say, fellers, I know where dere's a Spaniard lives over in de next block. Let's go over an' t'row stones at his dog.

Received a Sharp Retort.

Two young ladies, very genteelly dressed, were lately riding in a street car. One of them, whose features were more remarkable for an excessive prominence of nose than anything else, exhibited to the other a picture of herself, which she said had just been taken, and they were engaged in discussing its merits, when an elderly lady got into the car. She was evidently one of those inquisitive yet good-natured souls who take a deal of innocent liberty in the world without thinking any harm. After riding a short distance, she held out her hand, and said to the lady with the picture: "Please let me look at it."

Her modest request was met with an indignant frown, and the reply, as the case was returned to the lady's pocket: "It's none of your business!"

The old lady settled back in her seat very complacently, when the companion of the one with the picture said: "What do you wish to do with it?"

"Oh, nothing," replied the old lady; "I only wanted to see how successfully the artist had put so large a nose on so small a plate."

The lady with the likeness covered her face and dropped her veil during the remainder of the ride.

A deaf and dumb corps of the Salvation Army has been organized in Stockholm, Sweden. The members meet four times a week, and it is quite interesting to watch the movements of the fingers when an interesting theme is being discussed.

LEITER'S DEAL CLOSED.

Some Claim He Will Make $4,000,000. Others Think Differently.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Leiter's famous wheat deal was formally closed yesterday. The last moments were lively, and Joseph Leiter, to all appearances, was master of the situation. As if to emphasize his command of the market Leiter sent May wheat down from $1.75 to $1.25. This move was plainly for the purpose of evading the big receipts and to circumvent the "tailers," who wanted to "ring in" a lot of wheat on Leiter at fancy prices. Leiter fooled them by putting the price down.

Nevertheless, he had to take on board another 500,000 bushels in addition to the pile of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels which he still has on his hands. All attempts to place Leiter, as far as his profits and losses are concerned, at the culmination of this gigantic deal, are widely at variance. Some claim he will pocket a profit of $4,000,000, while others insist, with knowing glances, that he will be fortunate if he comes out whole on the deal.

CAPOTE MAY BE CAPTURED.

The Steamer on Which He Sailed Grounded and Deserted.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—The steamer Belvidere is reported at Port Antonio by the Ethelred of the same line, the Boston Fruit company, to be aground at Cape Mayst without a soul on board. Vice President Capote of Cuba and his party left here on the Belvidere. The Ethelred, it is supposed, took the Belvidere's passengers off, but no further information is obtainable here.

The Boston boats are under the British flag, but it is known here that before Capote sailed he was to go on the Belvidere, and the Spanish consul covered his every movement by spies.

The Spaniards may have captured him.

Augustana Lutheran Synod.

GALESBURG, Ills., June 1.—The annual convention of the Augustana Lutheran synod opened in Galesburg. This is the highest assembly of Swedish Lutheran churches in the country comprising eight district conferences and all the Swedish Lutheran congregations in the country. There are 200 delegates in attendance, representing 300,000 members.

Another Prize Captured.

KEY WEST, June 1.—Another prize has been captured. She is the Spanish bark Maria Dolores of Bilbao. She was overhauled by one of the American cruisers six miles off Porto Rico. She was bound from Rio Janeiro to San Juan de Porto Rico with coal. Some cases, supposed to contain ammunition were found under the coal.

Discussed War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Another day was passed by the senate in fruitless discussion of the war revenue measure. Not the slightest material progress was made at yesterday's session toward disposing of the bill. Speeches were made by Mr. Mason (Rep., Ills.), Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.).

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

If You Wish to be Well

You must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The report of the victory of Schley at Santiago was the cause of strength at the opening of the stock market. There were higher prices from London who were sellers yesterday, and tried to recover their stocks later. The Grangers took the lead with an advance of ¾ in St. Paul and one point in B. O. The close was firm and at the top.

The following figures show fluctuation of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	140¼	140½	139¾	140¼
American Tobacco	109½	110½	109¼	109½
Atchison (Pfd.)	33	33	32¾	32¾
C. B. & Q.	104¾	105⅛	104¼	105 4
Chicago Gas	103⅝	104¼	102⅝	102⅞
Jersey Central	96¼	97	96¼	97
Louisville & Nashville	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	56⅞
Manhattan	106¼	106½	105½	106⅛
Missouri Pacific	36½	36¾	35¾	35⅞
Rock Island	108¾	108⅝	106¾	107⅝
St. Paul	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅝
Western Union	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾

CHICAGO, June 1.—Liverpool cabled wheat weak and 5¼ pennies lower. Market for Americans opened quite firm. The opening, however, proved to be high for the day, for cash as well as futures. June wheat fell from 120 to 108 and closed there. July was wild, and would jump one cent at a time. Clearances equal 1,643,000 bushels wheat and 1,333,000 bushels corn. The close was one cent below the puts. Puts and calls tomorrow on September 76¼ and 80¼.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
June	119	120	108	108
July	98¼	98½	91¼	91¾
Sept	82¼	82½	78¼	78¾
Corn.				
July	34⅛	34⅛	33	33
Sept	35	35	33⅛	33⅛
Oats.				
July	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24¼
Sept.				21¼
Pork				
July	11 55	11 60	11 17	11 17
Sept	11 67	11 67	11 30	11 30
Lard				
July	6 25	6 25	6 10	6 10
Sept	6 25	6 30	6 17	6 17

TOLEDO, June 1.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 89.

DALTON, June 2.—Wheat, $1.00.

NAVARRE, June 2.—Wheat, $1 00.

BEACH CITY, June 2.—Wheat, $1 00.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	1 00-1 10
Rye, per bushel	45
Oats	30-33
Corn	45
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 00
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	08-10
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	75-80
Apples	1 40
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	80
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	6
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6

Mothers lose their dread of "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaints of every sort.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 31.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, $1.20@1.25. No. 2 red, $1.18@1.20.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 46½@47½c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 41@41½c; high mixed shelled, 40@40½c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 35@35c; No. 2 white, clipped, 34@34½c; extra No. 3 white, 33½@34c; light mixed, 33@33c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.75@11.25; No. 2, $8.50@9.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $8.00@8.50; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $6.75@7.00; wagon hay, $10.50@11.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 6½@7c per pair, small, 55@60c; spring chickens, $3.00@4.00 per dozen; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 8@10c per pound; geese, 60@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; old chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 19@19½c; extra creamery, 18@18½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 15@15½c; country roll, 12@13c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8@8½c; new Ohios, full cream, 7½@8c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 14½@15c; limburger, new, 11@11½c, Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12@12½c, block, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10½@11c; candled, 11@11½c.

PITTSBURG, May 31.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday 45 cars; market slow, 5c to 10c lower. Supply today light, market unchanged. We quote: Extra, $5.00@5.10; prime, $4.90@5.00; good, $4.80@4.90; tidy, $4.70@4.80; fair $4.40@4.65; common, $4.00@4.30; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.00@4.30; heifers, $3.00@4.65; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@50.00.

HOGS—Receipts light on Monday; market fully 10c higher on best grades. Today the run is very light; market active and shade higher. We quote: Prime heavies, $4.50@4.55; prime mediums, $4.45@4.50; best heavy Yorkers, $4.40@4.45; good light Yorkers, $4.20@4.30; fair Yorkers, $4.00@4.15; pigs, $3.60@4.00; roughs, $3.50@3.75; common to fair, $2.50@3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday 14 cars; market active, 10c on sheep and 25c on lambs higher. Supply today fair; market steady. We quote: Choice chipped, $4.25@4.30; good, $4.15@4.25; fair, $3.90@4.10; common, $3.25@3.90; choice clipped lambs, $5.15@5.25; common to good, $4.25@5.00; spring lambs, $5.00@6.50; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $5.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, May 31.

HOGS—Market active at $3 40@4.35.
CATTLE—Market steady at $2.75@4.65.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady at $2.75@4.00. Lambs—Market steady at $3.75@4.75.

NEW YORK, May 31.

WHEAT—Spot market weak, No. 2 red nominal export grade No. 2 red, 89¾c f. o. b. afloat, Sept 1 to 15.

CORN—Spot market firm, No. 2, 39½c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 white, 3[illegible].

CATTLE—Market steady, cables slow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm. Sheep $3.50@4.50, culls and bucks, $3.00@3.50; yearlings, $4.85@5.40; lambs, $6.00@6.80.

HOGS—Market firm, common to prime hogs, $4.10@4.30; southern and western pigs dull at $3.25@4.00.

"How far is it from here to Brushburg?" asked a tourist of an old fellow who was hoeing weeds in a field of sickly corn "down south." "Is it far?"

"Waal, it hain't so very fer nor it hain't so very nigh. If you go raound by the big road, it's ferder nor it is nigh, but if you cut acrost country it's nigher nor it is fer, an if you keep right straight ahead it's kinder betwixt nigh an fer, but it's considerable of a ja'nt from hyar no matter how you git thar."—Harper's Bazar.

HIDDEN BEAUTY

is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, pimples, eczema, tetter or erysipelas. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use

Heiskell's Ointment

To keep the complexion clear, fresh and beautiful, removing all minor blemishes, use constantly

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is soothing and healing in its effect. Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. All druggists. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 831 Commerce St., Phila.

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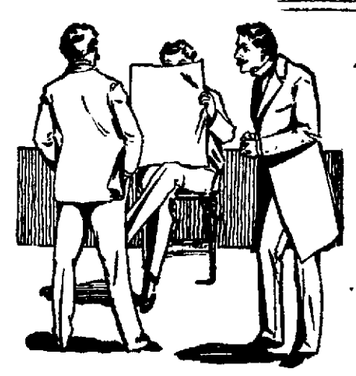

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Can be Suited some of the time, and some of the People all the time. When it comes to Clothing we can suit all the People all the time. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every way. All the Very Latest Spring Fashions, make and material, ready to wear; or if You Prefer to have them made to Your measure, we have over Five Hundred Styles of Cloth to select from.

C. M. WHITMAN,

CASH CLOTHING AND HAT HOUSE. MASSILLON O

Legal Notice.

Jacob Smith, whose residence and post-office address are Harvard, Wayne County, Iowa, will take notice that on May 4th, 1898, Catharine Smith, plaintiff, filed her petition against him, as defendant, in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, Cause No. 12,832, to recover from him the sum of $953.42, with interest at 6% per annum on $61.43 thereof from May 25th, 1883, on $250.00 thereof from April 1st, 1885, and on $51.99 thereof from Oct. 23rd, 1889, on three promissory notes executed by him to her, one of them for $83.94, dated Nov. 8th, 1875, payable one year after its date, with $50 endorsed as paid thereon May 25th, 1883, another of them for the sum of $240, dated April 1st, 1885, payable twelve months after its date, with 6% interest, and the last one of them for $50, dated March 7th, 1889, payable four weeks after its date, with $10 paid thereon on Oct. 23rd, 1889; that for the first mentioned sum of money, with interest as aforesaid, she asks judgment against him, and for her costs of suit; that an order of attachment in said action has been duly issued against his property in said Stark County, and levy thereon made, and that James A. Wilson and the Massillon Elm Run Coal Co. have also been garnisheed in said action, and duly notified as garnishees.

Said Jacob Smith is required to answer the said petition by July 9th, 1898.

CATHARINE SMITH,
By Baldwin & Young,
Massillon, O., May 19, 1898. Her Attorneys.

Executor's Sale.

John Boerner, Executor of Jacob Paul, deceased.
vs.
Sophia Paul (now Freedman), Widow of said deceased, et al.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for Sale, at public auction, on

Tuesday, the 28th day of June, A. D 1898,

at 9 o'clock a. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio; to-wit:

Lot No. 889, appraised at $1,000.00; lot No. 890, appraised at $350.00; lot No 2810, appraised a $300 00.

Also the three following tracts of land, situate in the Third Ward of the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and being part of out lot No. 42 containing 5.75 acres of land, appraised at $500, bounded and described as follows:

First. Beginning in the North line of lot No. 994 in said City, 6 feet Eastwardly from the Northwest corner of said lot; thence Northwardly along the East line of a 30 foot alley, 354.8 feet to the South line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R 375 feet; thence South 29 degrees, 15 minutes East, 60.5 feet to a willow tree; thence South 22 degrees, 15 minutes West, 211 feet to the Northeast corner of lot No. 994; thence along the North line of lot No. 994, North 85 degrees, 15 minutes West, 300 feet to the place of beginning,

Second. Beginning at the Northeast corner of lot No 2805; thence Northwardly along the West line of a 30 foot alley, 214 feet to the South line of the W. & L. E. R. R.; thence Westwardly along the South line of the W. & L. E. R. R. 206 feet; thence South 298.5 feet to the Northwest corner of lot No 2805; thence along the North line of said lot 182.5 feet to the place of beginning.

Third. Beginning at a point in the North line of the W. & L. E. R. R., and in the East line of Ezekiel Keller's land; thence Eastwardly 573 feet, along the W. & L. E. R. R.; thence North 29 degrees, 15 minutes, West 166 feet; thence North 60 degrees, 45 minutes, West 510 feet; thence Southwardly 222.5 feet to the place of beginning. 2.17 acres.

Appraised at $2,100.00.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on premises sold.

May 25th, 1898.

JOHN BOERNER,
Executor of Jacob Paul, deceased.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Jennie Coleman, vs Bessie Coleman et. al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, June 11, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio and known as and being the southwest part of lot number one hundred and ninety-five (195) according to the map or plat of the joint addition to the towns of Massillon and Kendal (now a part of said city) made by Duncan, Wales and Skinner, and commonly known as and called their addition, recorded in Vol. 5, Page 643, of the record of deeds of said county; that part thereof which is hereby conveyed is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot which is also the intersection of the east line of East street with the north line of Thorn Alley, and running thence northwardly on the west line of said lot, which is also the east line of East street, ninety-six and one-half (96½) feet to the southwest corner of that part of said lot formerly owned by Nathan S. Russell; thence eastwardly on the south line of that part, and on a line parallel with the south line of said lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with the west line of said ninety-six and one-half (96½) feet to the south line of said lot, and thence westwardly on the south line of said lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at twenty-eight hundred dollars. ($2800.00.)

Terms—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
James D. Gillan, Ex'r, vs Harriet B. Doxsee, et al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in the city of Massillon, on

Saturday, June 4, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being sixty (60) feet and four (4) inches in width, front and rear, off the west side of lot lettered "C" on the original plat of the town, now city of Massillon, which lot is known as lot number one hundred and sixty-eight (168) of the city of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, excepting seventy-one (71) feet off the north end of said tract.

Appraised at six thousand dollars ($6,000.00)

Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney.

...A GREAT MONEY SAVING SALE...

.....IS NOW ON IN....

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,

Underwear, Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Capes, Misses' Reefers, Infants' Wear and Furnishing Goods, for the Next Twenty Days.

Make up your mind that this is an Actual Bargain Sale and not a Speculation, hence come early and secure choice selections.

Abt's — CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN. — Abt's

Cor. Market & Seventh St., Canton. 11 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

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